

THE AMERICAN FARMER.



"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." Virg.

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WORK FOR THE MONTH.

JANUARY.

Permit us to salute you with the compliments of the season, and to wish that you may enjoy every blessing that health, happiness, and prosperity, can secure; that you may live to participate in the joyous festivities of many a new year—that your crops may be bounteous, and their prices remunerative.

And having thus briefly tendered our salutation, we would claim your attention while we indulge in a few general remarks on the course of conduct it may become you to pursue in your farming operations, in order that success may crown your labors.

It is of vital importance, that those engaged in the cultivation of the soil, should pursue their business with steadfastness; by a well matured, systematic plan of operations, and as there is no period so auspicious, as the beginning of a new year for the formation of a well devised system, let us enjoin it upon you as a duty, to perfect yours during the present month. Knowing your resources and force, it will become you to so graduate your crops for the ensuing year, so that each shall receive its appropriate attention and care, and none be left to the contingencies of circumstances. However fashionable it may be, to spread one's culture over many broad acres—however gratifying to one's pride, to be esteemed as the cultivator of many, and large fields, we esteem it as amongst the most serious of evils, for any one to pitch his crops beyond his ability to do them full and timely justice. So far as our experience goes—and we have been a close observer—it is infinitely better, to tend fifty acres well, than a hundred acres but indifferently well. We hold it to be indisputably true, that if fifty acres in corn, or any other crop, be liberally and suitably manured, well ploughed, harrowed, rolled and cultivated, they will yield more produce, and bring more money, than would twice the quantity of land, where the opposite course may be pursued; for every plant that grows requires to be generously fed, and placed in a position, through the preparation of the land, and after-culture, to bring forth its fruit in abundance. The earth is a kind and generous mother, but her wants demand, that those who cultivate her should restore to her the full amount of those substances which are abstracted from her by the crops grown.

That such restoration may be made on very many farms from their own resources, if the proper care be taken to economise and apply them, we entertain no doubt whatever. On almost every estate there are materials, which, with decided advantage, in a cleanly and pecuniary sense, could be composted, and made to keep up the integrity of the land's fertility. We have so often pointed out what those materials are, that it would be superfluous to do so here; but we may be indulged with the general remark, that anything which ever had life, whether of animal or vegetable nature, or the products of any living body, are suitable substances to be converted into manure, whether such products be of a solid, or of a liquid nature.

Every farmer and planter should prepare his system for the year during this month, and record it in a book to be kept for the purpose, wherein he should note also every operation of the entire season, so that, in after years, he may refer to it as a guide. When farming, we kept such a book, in which we recorded the quantities and kinds of manure applied to each lot, the labor bestowed thereon, the kinds of produce grown thereon, the time of seeding, as well as the time of coming up, the quantity of products yielded; we also kept a register of the weather, and noticed from time to time the appearance of the crops; the times of harvesting the various crops, and we can say, that in our farm book, we found abundant satisfaction; and, therefore commend the practice to the favorable consideration of our readers.

It should be a matter of duty, never to permit the labors of one day to be postponed to another; for there is no business followed by man, that requires stricter attention, or suffers more by delay. Work should always be performed at the right time, and in the right way. Neglect only for a few days, for instance, may entail the product of a crop of corn, tobacco, or cotton twenty-five percent.; for if the weeds and grass be permitted to get ahead, the labor is not only greatly increased, but these pests rob such crops of the food that they need to mature their fruits. In connection with this subject we will remark, that hoed crops should always be kept clean; that weeds and grass should always be extirpated, whenever and wherever they may make their appearance, and that the neat farmer should never permit a weed to go to seed on his place.

Having given the above hints, we shall leave it to our readers to decide upon their fitness, and proceed to point out some of the matters which should claim attention on the farm.

FIRE-WOOD.

As the comfort of one's family so much depends upon a full supply of fire-wood, we would enjoin it upon all who have not had their's hauled in, and piled up, to lose not a day in having this necessary work completed.

WINTER PLOUGHING.

As there are on most farms fields of stiff, tenacious clays, which would be greatly improved in their texture by exposure to winter's frosts, we would advise, that they be ploughed during every suitable season throughout this and next month. Attention however must be paid to their condition, as such soils should not be ploughed when wet.

If such fields should require liming or marling, no better time can be selected for putting on lime or marl.

SURFACE DRAINS.

Examine the surface drains in your grain fields every week or so, and wherever there may be any obstructions to the free passage of water, have them forthwith removed.

MILCH COWS.

See to it, that your milch cows are well attended to, and that, in addition to their hay or fodder, they receive nourishing messes or slops of some kind. Let all the grain you may give them be either ground or crushed, and made into messes mixed with cut hay or straw. Cob-meal, cooked, mixed, as just advised, is excellent food for such animals. Warm beds and cleanliness are indispensable.

IN-CALF COWS AND HEIFERS.

These animals should be well attended to, and receive nourishing food; and they, like milch cows, should be protected from the inclemencies of the weather.

WORKING ANIMALS.

Working animals of all kinds must be well fed; have warm, clean beds, curried twice a day, watered thrice, and salted twice a week.

BROOD MARES.

Mares in foal should have a stable, or comfortable shed, opening into a yard by themselves. Each should have a stall to herself, the rack or manger belonging to which, should thrice a day be supplied with long or cut provender, and they should, at least once a day, receive a feed of grain. At all times they should have free access to a yard, facing the south or south-east. They should be curried and wiped down twice a day, and be salted twice a week. Two ounces of salt at a time will be sufficient. It may be given alone, or dusted over their food. We, however, for all stock, prefer a mixture of equal parts of salt, oyster-shell lime, and ashes, the latter to be sifted—the quantity the same as if all salt was given.

COLTS AND YOUNG CATTLE.

These should have distinct yards, each of which should be provided with comfortable shedding, well provided with clean bedding. They will be the better of receiving a grain feed daily, in addition to their allowance of hay and fodder. They should receive an ounce of salt, or the same quantity of the salt, lime and ashes mixture, twice a week.

FENCING.

See to having an ample supply of fencing cut down and worked up into posts and rails, to answer all purposes during the entire year.

SHEEP.

Let these have comfortable shedding, and a dry, well bedded yard, with a southern or south-eastern exposure, to resort to at pleasure, and see that their provender is given them at regular periods throughout the day, say morning, noon and evening; that their shed is kept well bedded, that they are not permitted to suffer for water, or for pine boughs to browse upon, and that salt is always accessible to them.

MODE OF FEEDING GRAIN.

It is to your interest to have all the grain that you may feed to your stock crushed, chopt, or ground, as by thus feeding it out you may save at least one-fourth in quantity, while it will be easier for the animals to digest, and, therefore, more conducive to their health. When thus fed out, it is best that their long provender should be cut and mixed with the grain food.

CORN COBS.

Now, as it has been pretty well ascertained that there is one-fifth as much nutriment in the cob of the corn as there is in the grain, enlightened economy would indicate that corn should never be sold in the cob, but that it should be shelled, and the latter utilized as food for the milch cows, and other cattle. If made into a mess with cut hay, fodder, or straw, and moistened, it not only makes an acceptable food for cattle, generally, but contributes greatly to the promotion of the secretion of milk in milch cows.

CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS, AND CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

Every farmer and planter will find it to his interest to have one of each of these implements on his farm or plantation; for, if judiciously used, either will save its price twice over, in a single season, while, with proper care, either will last for a dozen years.

GATES.

Let us again advise you to substitute gates for every pair of bars that may give access to your fields.

BREEDING SOWS AND STORE PIGS.

These should be provided with comfortable sleeping apartments, and a yard; the first should be well provided with dry bedding, the latter well supplied with rough materials, to be converted into manure. Their food should be of a character to keep them in a healthful condition. Rotten wood or charcoal should always be accessible to them, while, in the middle of their yard they should have a rubbing post. Their bedding should be removed weekly, and their sleeping apartments be as often supplied with fresh straw, to prevent the hogs from becoming infested with vermin, the necessary consequence of filthy lodgings. Should they become lousy, grease them from the forehead to the tail, down the spine of the back.

MANAGEMENT OF POULTRY.

See that their houses are kept clean; sprinkle plaster over the floor of their houses; scrape the floors once a week, and put the manure away in a dry place, covering each layer or so put away with

a few inches of mould of some kind. If you manage thus, you will be surprised in the spring at the quantity of manure you have thus made, and as it is amongst the most fertilizing kind susceptible of being made on the farm, you should make it a part of your system to save it all. Attention to matters of this kind are among the most profitable of farm economy. Nothing should be permitted to go to waste that is calculated to add to the fertility of the soil. If God has given to man the sovereignty of the earth, the duty is enjoined upon him to preserve its productive powers. He who acts with it otherwise, abuses the sacred trust confided to him by his Creator.

THE FAMILY SLEIGHS.

You will excuse us for again calling your attention to the condition of your family sleighs. If you have not already had yours put in first rate order, and newly painted, do so without further delay, and take our word for it, that the harvest of rich feeling you will enjoy the first time your wife and daughters take a ride in it, will be worth more to you than twice the cost it may be to you to make it look as good as new.

WAGONS, CARTS, TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

If you have not already done so, overhaul every thing of this kind, and have every thing that may need it speedily repaired, and put away under cover.

MARL.

If you have any marl dug on your place, haul it out upon the ground whereon you intend to use it, so distribute it thereon in piles as will be convenient to spread next spring, as well as to ensure to the marl this winter the full benefit of frosts. By the bye, after much reflection upon the subject, we believe one of the best ways to use marl, would be to form it into composts with barn-yard manure, and kindred substances. By such admixture, we feel certain that much of the virtues of the marl would be rendered operative the first year, a consideration of great moment where speedy returns are looked to as desirable.

COMPOST MATERIALS.

Gather every thing on your farm that will make manure, and compost them together. Recollect that every thing that once possessed life, forms a valuable addition to the compost heap—that the soap-suds and dish water, the urine, the ashes, and the sweepings of your kitchen and dwelling all tend to increase the value of the manure heap; while the one furnishes the organic, the other provides the inorganic food of plants, that true economy dictates that nothing that can be converted into the elements of fertility should be thrown away, and that by utilizing all such substances, the cleanliness of your homestead will be thereby ensured, the comfort and health of your family promoted, and your fields made richer. View the subject as we may, good is the necessary result of attention to such matters—however small you may consider them at the present time, rest assured that, in a few years, they will be productive of great consequences in the melioration of your soil. That you will coincide with the opinion herein advanced we feel assured, if we could only get you to reflect, that in every pint of urine there are the elements of a pound of wheat.

The Wheat crop of Maryland amounts to 4,494,680 bushels; the Corn crop to 11,014,631 bushels.

WORK IN THE GARDEN.

JANUARY.

The weather peculiar to this month does not admit of much work being performed in it; but notwithstanding its frosts and snows, there are some things requiring attention that may be attended to, the which we will endeavor briefly to point out, in order that you may be enabled to gain a little time when spring shall have arrived—a period which, as all know, when time is frequently worth more than gold.

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

Should the ground be so bound up as to defy your spade, have your manure hauled on, and left in convenient piles, on such beds as you may intend for your early vegetables, so that it may be ready to be spread and spaded in when the season opens; get your garden tools of all descriptions ready for use, as it is a loss of time to wait until you may want to use them, before you repair and put them in order; cut and prepare your pea sticks and bean poles, and be sure to secure a good supply of manure, to give to each bed a liberal dressing when the time for spading up shall have arrived.

HOT-BEDS, AND FRAMES.

Now, if your garden has none of these necessary appliances, lose no time in providing them, as you may rest assured that it is impossible to grow very early vegetables without them. The cost of them is as nothing in the scale when compared with the benefits arising from their use. When a gentleman only wishes to raise early vegetables for the use of his own family, a frame 20, 30, or 40 feet long, would grow as many cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, tomato, egg-plants, lettuce, and other plants, as would answer the purpose, while the cost of such a frame would be but a few dollars, and would last for a great many years, if taken care of.

SOWING CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, AND BROCCOLI SEEDS.

Taking it for granted that you have a hot bed, we say that you should sow Cabbage seeds of various sorts, *early* and *late*, in your hot-bed, as the Early Imperial, Early York, Early Bullocks' Heart, Flat Dutch, Early Sugar Loaf, Red Dutch or Pickling, Drum-head, Large York, &c., so that your supply may be continuous.

Cauliflower and Broccoli seed should also be sown.

STIFF CLAY BEDS.

If you have any such in your garden, you will contribute towards breaking down their tenacity, and render them more easy of being worked, if you seize the first good opportunity of having them dug up so as to expose them to the frosts of winter. If you think they need liming, give them a free dressing either of lime or ashes, or a mixture of both—we should prefer the latter.

GARDEN FRUIT TREES.

Give to the trunks of these a painting comprised of soft soap, salt, and flour sulphur, made in the proportion of 1 gallon soft soap, 1 quart of salt, and 1 lb. flour sulphur, to be put on with a whitewash brush. If the bark on any of your trees are mossy, have the moss scraped off before the mixture is applied. This done, spread underneath each tree a peck of ashes.

By the census returns, the tobacco crop of Maryland is 21,407,497 lbs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COTTON, AND ITS MANURE.

EDISTO ISLAND, S. C., NOV. 13, 1852.

To the Editor of the American Farmer—

DEAR SIR:—As the subject of artificial and other highly concentrated manures is one of deep interest and importance, we, too, in this part of the country are awakening to its examination; and if our climate, soil and productions were not so unlike to those in your latitude, we would have only to refer to your valuable periodical for all the information we would require.

I am induced by your kindness in giving various information in reply to the many questions proposed to you by your correspondents, to ask of you a few suggestions touching the adaptation of some of the different manures manufactured in your city to our staple production—Sea Island Cotton—not doubting that your familiarity with their composition will enable you readily to make such suggestions. The ordinary annual crop of cotton wool removed from one acre takes from that acre a quantity of fibre, the ashes of which weigh one pound—(this is independent of the stalk and leaves, which I do not remember to have seen analysed, and which are probably composed of other elements)—100 parts of these ashes yield on analysis:

1. Matter soluble in water, 64 parts, consisting of

Carbonate of Potash,	44.8
Muriate of Potash,	9.9
Sulphate of Potash,	9.3
2. Matter indissoluble in water,

Phosphate of Lime,	9.0
Carbonate of Lime,	10.6
Phosphate of Magnesia,	8.4
Peroxide of Iron,	3.
Alumina, a trace and loss,	5.

100.

See Ure's Cotton Manufacture of Great Britain, Vol. 1, page 86.

Our best Cotton soils consist of

Silica, from 90. to 95. per cent.

Alumina, from .80 to 1.70 per cent.

Water of absorption and organic matter, from 5. to 6. per cent.

Peroxide of Iron, with Carbonate and Phosphate of Lime, from .50 to 1.20 per cent.

With these data, if I am not troubling you too much, I beg you to offer such suggestions as may occur to you as to the deficiencies in the soil and the materials most likely to supply them.

I am, dear sir, with much regard, yours, F.

Reply by the Editor of the American Farmer.

It gives us pleasure to respond to the request of our esteemed correspondent. Looking at the analyses of "cotton" and "cotton soil," as furnished by him, we would recommend that he form a compost as follows, the proportions being for an acre of land:

- 3 loads of stable or barn-yard manure,
- 7 of marsh mud, or woods-mould,
- 4 bushels of bone-dust,
- 10 bushels of ashes,
- 1 bushel of plaster, and
- 2 bushels of salt.

The whole to be formed into compost, layer and layer about, permitted to remain in bulk a few weeks, or until it is time to flush the land for plant-

ing, then to be shoveled over and thoroughly mixed, spread broadcast, and ploughed in.

We will here remark that if the barn yard and stable manure are not to be had, that the three loads may be substituted by 200 lbs. of guano in the compost heap.

COMPOST FOR CORN—THE CULTIVATOR.

COLERAIN, BERTIE CO., N. C. }

NOV. 12, 1852. }

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

DEAR SIR:—I am glad to inform you that agricultural enterprise is gaining ground in this neighborhood. Farmers are busily engaged in clearing lands, and making manure. Ashes, brine, slops, soap-suds, and every thing of the kind that can be saved about the homestead, is being converted into manure; whereas, a few years ago, it was looked upon as worthless. I have just completed a small compost heap, composed of the following substances, viz:—say 10 loads rich soil, (taken from a bottom valley) 10 bushels of ashes, 5 bushels soap-suds, 5 bushels salt water, and 1 load pine shatters, put up layer and layer about. I suppose there is in the heap from 10 to 15 gallons of chamber-ley. This heap, say 75 loads, I intend for $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, by way of experiment. The ground upon which I intend putting this compost is fresh—only tilled one, the present year, and made only 20 bushels of corn. I thought I would haul out the heap during the ensuing winter, spread the manure broadcast, and flush, let it lie until the spring, and then lay the ground off $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $4\frac{1}{2}$, and plant.

Now, what I wish to know, is this: will the above named quantity of manure be sufficient to grow corn as thick as that grown on land so poor? Any advice will be thankfully received. If you can suggest any better plan of applying the heap, or preparing the ground, it will also be thankfully received.

I frequently see in the pages of the Farmer an implement called the "cultivator" spoken of in very high terms. This is an implement not used in this neighborhood. Will you be so good as to give me some idea of how this implement is made?—how many horses it takes to pull it?—whether or not it would do well on stumpy land?—and what one could be purchased for?

Yours truly,

B. B. W.

Replies by the Editor of the American Farmer.

We are pleased to learn from our correspondent that the farmers of Bertie county have become alive to their interest, and have turned their attention to the making of manure; for they may rest assured they will find in their compost heaps so many gold mines.

If our correspondent would incorporate 1 load of stable or barn-yard manure with every two of the present substances composing his compost heap, intimately, layer and layer about, he would greatly add to its efficacy and value. All the materials he has used are excellent in themselves; but there is a lack of animal matter in his compost heap. If he has no stable or barn-yard manure at hand, let him continue to pour all the chamber-ley and soap-suds he can save on the heap, from now until he hauls out his manure, taking the precaution to shovel the heap over before he hauls it out, so as to thoroughly mix the whole together. His heap, as at present composted, is deficient in the elements of ammonia. These he would find in stable

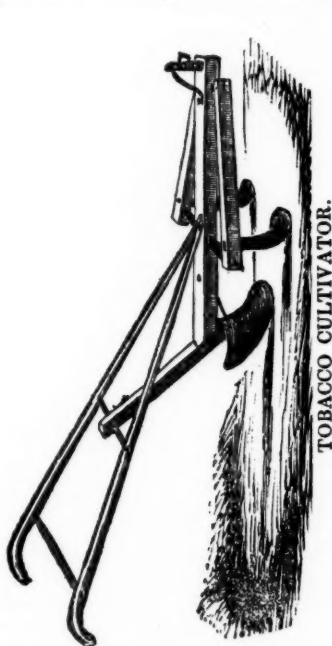
and barn-yard manure—so also in chamber-ley; so rich is this latter article in it, that, in every pint of it, there are the elements of a pound of wheat or corn. Could he secure enough of urine, either from his homestead or stables, he need look no farther for the material to make his corn grow luxuriantly, as urine, mixed with mould, has every thing in it that plants require.

The quantity of manure he has, were there more of the elements of ammonia in it, is sufficient to so fertilize his acre and a quarter of land, as to make it yield from 80 to 100 bushels of corn, if worked with the Cultivator; but, as we have before premised, it is deficient in those essential elements.

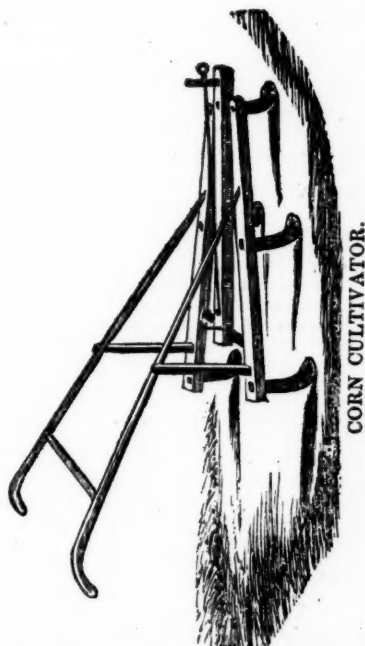
The mode he proposes to apply his manure, to wit: to broadcast and plough it in, is good. By that mode of application, he will fertilize the whole of his land. But we think he should reserve for each hill of corn, a shovelful of the compost, to

give the plants an early and vigorous start. If he would also give to the surface of each hill a gill of a mixture comprised of equal parts of ashes and plaster, to be spread evenly over the hill, after planting his corn, he would find the application of eminent service.

The "Cultivator" is an invaluable implement for every species of row culture—it turns up the soil sufficiently deep to exterminate weeds, and facilitate the growth of plants, by preparing the earth to absorb food from the atmosphere, without disturbing the manure which had been buried by the plough—a thing that never should be done. The best way that we can give our correspondent a proper idea of what a 'Cultivator' is, is to publish cuts of the implement, for Corn and Tobacco, price \$6 each for the expanding (as in cuts) and \$5 for plain.



TOBACCO CULTIVATOR.



CORN CULTIVATOR.

One horse can work the smallest one, and go over five or six acres a day—perhaps more. It can be worked just as well in stumpy ground, if

not better, than can a plough. The prices he will find above.

GUANO AND PLASTER.

PLEASANT HILL, Warren County, N. C.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

SIR:—Three years ago I commenced my agricultural career, at the time unskilled in the science or practice, upon as completely a worn-down farm as any can boast of; and feeling my incompetency, sought information where I thought it could be found. And permit me here to say this information was sought through you privately, and through the columns of your most valuable journal, in both of which, my wants have been supplied, and my most sanguine hopes realized. Since then, as in following

your advice, I have been benefitted, it is but fair and just that I should make the acknowledgement, and give the result of my experiments, particularly as there appears to be a point at issue between you and some of your correspondents.

In 1849, I sowed oats upon a lot of thin, gray land. The oats were not worth cutting—partly on account of bad seasons, but mostly on account of the poverty of the soil, about the time they ripened. I sowed peas, broadcast, and turned in the whole, which was easily done, in a complete manner with single horse ploughs, and followed with the sub-soil plough upon part of the land. As soon as the peas were up six inches high,

and by the by, this was about as high as most of them got, I sowed $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of plaster upon them; and as soon as I could do so after frost, fallowed the land with two horse ploughs, eight inches deep. In the following spring, 1850, I sowed upon this lot, (17 acres,) 150 lbs. Peruvian Guano, intimately mixed with $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of plaster, per acre—turned it in 8 inches deep and planted in Tobacco. The crop grew off luxuriantly, and continued so to grow until maturity, when I housed and sent to the Petersburg market, ten hogsheads, (10) averaging about 1400 lbs., of good quality. In the fall of the same year, as soon as the Tobacco was off, I put upon the same land, 100 lbs. guano and $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel plaster, mixed as before; and upon six adjoining acres, I put 200 lbs. guano and mixed as before, with two bushels of plaster. This last six acres had been in Corn and Potatoes without manure. The whole was then turned in, six inches deep; sowed with wheat, harrowed and rolled. This crop also grew off luxuriantly,—but the part upon which Tobacco had grown showed superiority to the last, though all was good.

The harvest has passed and the wheat being accurately measured, made five hundred and six bushels, and three pecks, (506 $\frac{3}{4}$ bus.)

Let me here remark, that the quantity of plaster used far exceeded the quantity recommended by you,—and was increased because I thought lime deficient in my soil.

From my limited knowledge of chemistry, I would not arrogate to myself even the opinion whether it is or is not advisable for others to combine plaster with guano; but being well pleased with the result of this experiment, shall continue to use it, both with guano and with composts, until assured by experience, of a better mode.

I have also made an experiment this year, of a combination of salt, 2 bushels; guano 125 lbs.; plaster, $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel, and ashes, 2 bushels—intimately mixed—sowed in the drill, and immediately covered, for corn. The result was entirely satisfactory, but product not measured.

Respectfully, HENRY J. B. CLARK.

N. B. Should you deem this communication of any importance, it is at your service, with permission to curtail its length, or alter the orthography in any manner, provided the substance is retained. I forgot to state that that part of the land sub-soiled yielded a fraction over 25 bushels per acre.

H. J. B. C.

EFFECT OF GUANO ON CLOVER.

CONNAMARA, N. C. Dec. 7th, 1852.

My Dear Sir:—I have seen a great deal in print as to the effects of guano on wheat, and I take it that it must be conceded, that it is a cheap manure for that crop; good also for oats, and in fact, all small grain. Every thing I have read, treats of its primary effect upon the small grain crop, and dismisses with a passing remark, its effect upon the clover seeded with that small grain; saying "the succeeding clover was fair"—"the clover crop of the next year showed the effect of the guano," and the like. Now I hold, that the great value of the guano, as an improver, results from the clover crop. I am exceedingly anxious for information on this head, and pray to propound to you the following question: "What will be the probable effect of a dressing of 300 lbs. of guano upon a crop of clover seeded with a small grain crop, upon poor land—

rather good land, but worn down—the second year after the seeding."

Very respectfully, yours,

THOMAS P. DEVEREUX.

Reply by the Editor of the American Farmer.

We are not prepared to answer the question as put to us. In the absence of a knowledge of the constitution of the soil, it is impossible to say, what would be the effect of 300 lbs. of guano to the acre the second year upon a clover crop. Analysis tells us, that out of 100 parts of the ashes of clover, there are of Lime, 27.80, Potash, 19.95, Soda, 5.29, and Phosphoric acid, 6.57, Sulphuric acid, 4.47; so that, of the inorganic parts of clover, upwards of 64 parts are comprised of the five substances we have enumerated. Now then, if the soil were deficient in lime or potash, the elementary principles of these found in Guano, might not be sufficient to supply the wants of the clover crop the second year, so as to produce great luxuriance of growth. This is merely suggestive on our part, and we do not wish it to be inferred from what we say, that we doubt the ability of guano to produce an abundant crop of clover; on the contrary, we have the most unlimited confidence that it would do so, on any soil in which there were organic remains, as among its other offices, we believe that it possesses that of a *concenter*, through its ammoniacal compounds, and that to its efficient powers of decomposition are its virtues—much of its wonderful efficacy—to be ascribed. We incline to the opinion, also, that all worn-out lands, which may have been originally good, will be the better of receiving a dressing of lime or marl, as the ground-work of their improvement. If marl be used, it may be used the same season with guano, or any other highly concentrated animal manure; the marl being in a carbonate form, cannot act antagonistic to such substances; though freshly slaked lime would. Again, we entertain the opinion, that, to ensure the healthful growth of clover, the soil upon which it may be grown, must have in it notable quantities of lime and potash, and that the failure of clover is owing in many instances, in a great measure, to the deficiency of these substances in the soils where such failures take place.

Entertaining these views, we feel it to be our duty to state them, and will conclude by saying that we have seen very luxuriant growth of clover the second year, after an application of 200 lbs. of guano and half a bushel of plaster per acre; when a crop of wheat was seeded, the second spring, however, the clover had had a bushel of plaster per acre sown broadcast over it; and what has been done may be done again.

We hold that Lime should form the basis of all permanent improvements of worn-out lands—and that guano is the sovereignest thing on earth in the shape of animal manures.

With the following note was received the names of new subscribers from Spottsylvania Co. Va. to the Farmer. The spirit evinced towards us by the writer, filled our heart with the most kindly emotions.

"I am satisfied that the July No. of the Farmer for the past year is worth ten times the sum paid for one year, to me. Wishing you may continue to receive accessions to your list, I beg you to accept my best wishes for the happiness of you and yours, both temporally and spiritually, and subscribe myself, Most respectfully yours,

GEO. F. GOODLOE."

COMPOSTS, &c.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Oct. 26, 1852.

To the Editor of the American Farmer

DEAR SIR:—I am a beginner, and you will excuse the liberty I take in applying to you. I purchased a farm on the salt water shore, the soil much abused and neglected—is light, shelly and sandy. There is an abundance of salt, marsh mud, and oyster shell, and I appeal to you to inform me of their value, and how to use them on the land. I am a close student of your excellent work, and it is very entertaining to me; for although my life has been spent in town, such is the fascinating influence of the study of Agriculture, that I am in hopes of yet being a farmer. As I desire to have a reason for what I do, please inform me of the Chemical changes that take place in mixing the salt, marsh mud and lime—if Sulphate of Lime—Gypsum, is formed?—If any ammonia is generated from destruction of animalculæ of the mud?—and Sulphate of Magnesia is decomposed to a Carbonate; and if the noxious qualities of the mud are neutralized so as to render the mud immediately useful to the land, without the necessity of standing a whole year in a pile. Also pray answer me, if the application of lime would be beneficial? in what quantity?—whether the Shell, Phosphoric, or the Stone and Magnesians Lime is best?—whether to be used in a caustic or slaked state. Also, be so kind as to say whether this kind of land is the better for deep, or superficial ploughing.

There are very few, if any farmers here, and these are just beginning to feel an interest in books like your *own*—there being one of the kind, (Farmer's Journal, Bath, N. C.) lately started. The production of turpentine, shingles, timber and lumber, from being immediately lucrative, has engaged the people of this part of the country, and our people are behindhand in the knowledge of managing land.

Also, if the addition of clay would be useful, and the benefit to the land justify the expense of its application; and if there is any machine for spreading or scattering it?

Pray excuse the liberty, and believe me Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. A. BERRY.

Reply by the Editor of the American Farmer.

If our correspondent will turn to our October number, he will find we have treated the subject of composts so fully, as to have anticipated his enquiries; for what is therein said of peat, is equally applicable to "salt, marsh mud." The object of composting peat, marsh mud, and all kindred substances, is to reduce the fibrous matter which they contain into the condition of mould, in order that they may be thus prepared to dispense food to plants grown upon lands to which they may be applied, and, at the same time, to attract and absorb gaseous food from the atmosphere.

Our correspondent represents his land as "light, shelly, and sandy"—and hence we conclude, that there is already lime enough in his soil, and, therefore, we would certainly not recommend him to use lime as the agent for decomposing his "salt marsh mud," as there is no use in carrying coals to Newcastle, that market being already stocked by nature. Better, far better, to use barn-yard and stable manure, in the proportion of one load to every two of the mud, or 16 bushels of ashes to every three loads of the mud.

It is difficult for us to say, definitively, whether in the course of the decomposition produced by the admixture of marsh mud and lime together, such chemical changes take place, as to form sulphate of lime. In all salt marsh mud there are more or less salts of lime, and if there should be any free sulphuric acid in the mud, a union between it and portions of the lime would probably take place, and, consequently, the sulphate of lime would be the resultant. But this is by no means the important effect to be produced by decomposing mud—the object is to convert it into mould—to render it edible to the plants; nor do we perceive that any importance can result from the sulphate of magnesia being transformed into a carbonate—whether it changes from the one acid into another, or remains in the original form or not. But query, is our correspondent sure, that magnesia exists in his mud or not. If so, to what extent? We think it probable that it does, possibly in both forms; but we can see no practical good from discussing the mooted question. Did we own the mud on his estate, we should be content to apply such agents as would make it *rot*, that being in our view the great desideratum—that being the condition to which it must be brought before the crops can feed upon it. If proper agents are used—such as are pointed out in our Essay in our October No.—6 or 8 weeks in warm weather, or 12 or 16 in cold, will be sufficiently long for the compost to remain in bulk.

Judging from the description which our correspondent gives of the constitution of his land, we have already stated, that we believe it does not need any more lime, as the shells which are intermingled with his light sandy soil are in a progressive state of oxidation, and continually supplying that mineral to his land. If, however, any of his land should need lime, he has in his shells the best supply he could wish. Let him burn them into lime, slake the lime with brine, apply it to his land as a top-dressing, after he has applied some 30 or 40 double-horse-cart loads of his mud compost, per acre, ploughed the latter in, and harrowed his land, and he need not fear the result.

If his marsh mud partakes of the character of his land, that is, if *sand greatly predominates* in its composition, he will find that the addition of clay, if easily procured, will pay well.

Lime should always be slaked before being applied, if for no other reason, because, being thereby reduced to a fine powder, it is more easily and equally spread.

We go in for deep ploughing in all lands that are not *wet*—if wet, drain them thoroughly, give time for the drains to relieve the soil of its excess of water, and then plough as deep as your team and implement will enable you to turn up the earth. Superficial ploughing we look upon as one of the abominations of the age. The *skim and kill* system, on the part of fathers, have driven thousands of sons to seek their bread in the wilderness of the far off West.

In all salt marsh muds, there are animal bodies, and though minute, are, by decomposition, converted into the elements of ammonia,—and as ammonia is the *soul* of manure—is its living—its life-giving principle, we would be very chary how we used lime as the agent of decomposition, lest we dissipated the ammonia. Lime slaked with very salt brine—say with brine in a state of a supersaturated solution, might, possibly, through the muriatic acid of the salt, prevent harm. *Efete lime*—

that is, lime that has re-absorbed its carbonic acid, and become a carbonate, may be used—but neither caustic nor the hydrate of lime, should, without large additions of salt, be used in a compost heap.

Clay is always a useful application to light, sandy lands:—there are carts for spreading lime, ashes, manure, &c.—they can be had of our implement makers of this city—but the ordinary ox-carts of the farm, are admirable substitutes, when the former are not easily obtained.

SHEEP—PROPORTION OF SEXES.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

While in Baltimore at the recent Cattle Show, I had a casual conversation with Col. Ware, of Va., the distinguished breeder of imported sheep, in which I inquired, if he had paid any attention to the regulation of the sexes of his lambs; and was surprised to hear him reply that he had not. As I consider this an important matter in sheep husbandry, and having a few years ago instituted some investigations with reference to it, I am induced, at his solicitation, to communicate for your readers the following statement, which I hope may be useful in stimulating others to more careful physiological experiments upon the subject.

In the year 1840, while reflecting upon matters of stock and sheep breeding, it occurred to me, that the Bible contained information of a practical character upon this, as it does upon most other subjects; and I turned over its sacred leaves to see what the great successful shepherd, Jacob, had left on record with regard to this department. I soon found that he had designated the number of males and females which constitute a flock for breeding to advantage, in his present to his brother Esau, to whom he gave "two hundred ewes and twenty rams." Genesis, 32d ch. 14th v.

The proportion being one ram to ten ewes, I suppose this relative quantity was designed to keep up the equality of the sexes; and after a careful examination of my own flock of about 40 ewes with two rams, and finding it to hold nearly true, I commenced with the adjoining farms of greater extent. Without informing any one of my motive, I requested all the overseers to give me at shearing time, the number of ewes and rams in their flocks, and the number of ewe lambs and ram lambs of the season. You may judge of my surprise, when in every case out of seven farms with large flocks, the facts confirmed the theory. In all cases where the proportion of one ram to ten ewes existed, the sexes of the lambs were about equal—in some cases where there was a great disproportion from this rule, either way, there was a corresponding disproportion of the sexes of the young. One man had a ram for every four ewes, and nearly all of his lambs were rams—another had one ram to fifty ewes; the result was nearly all were ewe lambs.

For several years I continued my enquiries, and the Jacobian rule was satisfactorily vindicated in nearly every instance.

Now, Mr. Editor, if a wether, or ram, will yield a pound more of wool per annum, in the sheep districts, than a ewe, may not this fact be of great value, and may not the other directions of Jacob, in regard to the proportion of sexes of kine and asses, and goats, be also of value in those districts which rear them for market?

The President of your society, Mr. Calvert, on hearing these views from me, said that he regulated this matter by reducing the condition of his

buck. Is there not danger to his progeny by such a course? Will they not be the weaker by his emaciation, than they will be upon my Jacobian theory, of one sound, vigorous buck to ten sound vigorous ewes?

This hastily written statement I present to the sheep breeders, and hope they may make the most of it. Verbum sat.

Respectfully, your obed't serv't,

HENRY T. GARNETT.

INGLESIDE, Westmoreland, Va.,

November 6th, 1852.

GUANO AND LIME.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

SIR:—I see that you are an advocate of the use of Lime. Please state in your next paper when and how it should be applied, on land intended for wheat, on which land guano is to be used. And also state what quantity of lime—which is brought from your city in bulk—is equal to a barrel of Thomastown.

If you can answer these questions with convenience, you will oblige many of your correspondents.

H.

Reply by the Editor of the American Farmer.

Our correspondent is right in his conclusion that we "are the advocate of the use of lime." We hold that its use on all worn-out exhausted lands should form the basis of every improvement looking to permanency, as lime, from its own specific gravity, is always sinking into the soil, ultimately finding its way beyond the plough-line—as much of it is wasted and carried off by every rain, and as another portion is absorbed and carried off by each crop that may be raised upon land, we infer that all land which may have been long in culture will be improved by being limed.

The application, however, of freshly slaked lime to lands, just manured with guano, or any other highly concentrated animal manures, is not to be recommended upon scientific principles. We nevertheless believe, that, if the soil be clay, guanoed land may have lime applied to it without much detriment, provided the lime be slaked with a solution of salt and water, made strong enough to bear an egg up, or if two bushels of salt be broadcasted over every acre of it.

We think ten or twelve bushels of either Baltimore or Thomaston lime per acre, would be enough for a *first dressing* upon any old land, and that more than 20 should not be applied at any one time.

We do not know the exact number of bushels contained in a barrel of Thomaston lime. So far as our information goes, we have seen it stated that a *cask* of lime from Thomaston contains 6 bushels; and if that be the capacity of the barrels to which our correspondent alludes, we have no reason to believe that the same quantity of the Baltimore Alum Stone lime would not be just as effective as that from Thomaston, or any where else, as the alum lime of this vicinity is among the *purest* lime in the country, and contains as large a proportion of the calcareous principle as any other, let that other come from what quarter it may.

The guano should be ploughed in, and the lime used as a top-dressing.

The number of acres of improved land in farms, in Maryland, is 2,720,905; unimproved, 1,836,445.

IMPROVEMENT OF WORN-OUT LAND

To the Editor of the American Farmer—

DEAR SIR:—I expect to cultivate a field in corn the ensuing year, which was originally good land, with a fine clay subsoil; but it has been very much reduced by bad management and close cultivation, and is now quite poor. I would be much pleased to get some advice as to the proper kind of manure to be applied. I will here remark that my farm is divided into five fields, with about 150 acres of arable land in each; about $\frac{1}{2}$ in each field is flat or bottom land. I wish to find out the most economical application for the corn crop. My land produces all the crops common to our section of Va. when made sufficiently strong. I procured said farm about three years ago, and have been using lime with fine success on corn, wheat and tobacco land, but am too remote from market to get it in sufficient quantities—My land retains improvement finely, and any suggestions or advice will be very highly appreciated, which may have a tendency to facilitate the improvement of my land, which is my principal object. I think I have been much profited by reading the Farmer. J. M. W.

Spottsylvania Co., Va. Aug. 5, 1852.

Reply by the Editor of the American Farmer.

With the lights before us, it is impossible to say, with precision, what our correspondent's land wants; but as it was originally "good land," and has been greatly reduced by improvident cultivation, it is safe to assume, that it requires liberal dressings of compost manures; and from the happy effects resulting from his use of Lime, we should presume, that it needs applications of that mineral as much, if not more, than anything else. His great success in its use, should certainly serve to encourage him to continue it, until he gives to every acre of his arable land that has not already received it, a moderate dressing of lime. We believe that lime should be the basis of every improvement, which may be undertaken, to bring up the condition of all worn-out lands; but in so saying, we are free to affirm, that a much less quantity, per acre, will answer all present purposes, than has been hitherto used; and it is fortunate for our correspondent, in view of his remoteness from market, that it is so, as the carriage of a large dressing, alone, would operate most onerously. But it is equally fortunate that the effects of 10 bushels per acre, would be likely to answer just as well for a rotation or two, as would a much heavier dose, and that the increased products, in the mean time, would give him the pecuniary ability of its procurement.

If the field in question, which our correspondent intends to put in corn, were ours, as it has a "fine clay subsoil," we would this fall, plough it up about 2 inches deeper than heretofore, apply, broadcast, 10 bushels of freshly slaked lime per acre, and let it remain until next spring. We would slake the lime in strong salt brine, and spread it as soon as it fell into powder. In the course of this fall, we would form a compost of all the rough materials afforded by our farm, as woods-mould, barn yard and stable manure, marsh and river mud, ashes, plaster, and salt, and distribute over the field, in equal division, whatever of this kind of manure we could collect, next spring.

To every two loads of stable and barn-yard manure we would add, layer and layer about, 4 loads of woods-mould, marsh or river mud, 5 bushels of ashes, 1 of plaster, and 2 of salt; put the whole in-

to bulk, and let it remain until next spring; when, as soon as it was time to haul out our manure, we would shovel over the compost, then give to each acre, if the quantity permitted us to do so, 20, or more double horse-cart loads, which we would plough in from 4 to 6 inches deep, then harrow the land until we got a perfectly fine tilth, and complete by rolling. We would then lay off the land for corn, and plant. We would cultivate the corn with cultivators, so as to keep the surface flat. At the time of the first working, we would sow over the field a mixture comprised of one bushel each, of ashes, plaster, lime and salt, giving 1 bushel of the mixture to each acre. At the last working of the corn, we would seed the field to clover and orchard grass, 12 lbs. of the former, and 1 or 2 bushels of the latter, per acre, so that the field, by remaining in grass and clover the ensuing two years, might have the groundwork of mould laid therein.

If it were possible to add to the compost recommended above, at the rate of two bushels of bone-dust per acre, its enriching properties would be greatly enhanced.

To improve worn-out, exhausted lands, requires an outlay of both money and labor; but it will pay, —aye, pay well; and especially is such the case, where, like that of our correspondent, the soil was originally good.

If our correspondent cannot accomplish the whole of his field in a single season, let him do as much as he can, and we promise him that the improvement of his soil will be so visible, that he will not rest until he shall have improved the whole.

Woods-mould, marsh mud, river mud, pine-shatters, and all kindred substances, prior to being used, should always be mixed with stable or barn-yard manures, or other matters possessing the properties of solvents, to bring on fermentation, and the incipient stage of decay. That once commenced before being turned under, will be continued through numerous operating causes. If, however, they be applied in their natural states, unaided by such solvents, their decomposition will be slow and their benefits correspondingly so; though they will be ultimately elaborated, but not rapid enough to satisfy the go-ahead spirit of the age.

By spreading the rough materials we have named over the cow yards, 12 inches in depth, in early fall, the liquid voidings of the stock would be sufficient, by spring, to infuse into them the desired state of decay, to render them nutritively available to any crop to which they might be applied. And we hazard nothing in saying, that the soap-suds made in a tolerably large family, in a year, aided by the liquids of the chambers, if poured on a pile of 200 double horse-cart loads of rough materials, from time to time, as made, would convert the whole mass in a season, into a body of the most enriching manure; provided all the liquids of the chambers were previously mixed with plaster, in the proportion of one gill of plaster, to each gallon of the liquid, and the surface of the pile were occasionally dusted over with plaster.

This latter plan of accumulating manure, may, at first view, appear tedious and costly; but it should not be considered either the one or the other; for these 200 loads of rough materials could, on most farms, be collected, and placed in bulk, in a month, by one hand, an ox-cart and two oxen; while the trouble and labor of pouring on it the liquids of the homestead, once or twice a week, should not be taken into the account. We are very

sure, that two hundred loads of manure, thus made, would so fertilize 10 acres of land, as to make it bring from 40 to 50 bushels of corn per acre; and that, if applied to wheat, would be sufficient to make every acre of twenty bring its 20 bushels of wheat, the season being propitious. We make these declarations under the pre-supposition that the land had previously been limed, or had lime previously existing in it, that essential constituent of every productive soil. Now then, if with the time of a single hand, 2 oxen, and a cart, in one month, ten or twenty acres of land can be made to produce the crops we have named, and bear a rotation of 3, 4, or 6 years, certainly no calculating notable agriculturist would say, that the process recommended, and by which such salutary effects were brought about, were either tedious or costly. The cost of the man and team, all told, would not be more than \$40, calculating their value at a high figure. Well, each load of such manure would be worth \$1, at a moderate calculation, so that the balance would be \$160 in favor of the conductor, as a mere matter of dollars and cents, to say nothing of the fact, that, by applying it to his land, he had been enabled to put it in the highest state of fertility—to give it a three-fold productive capacity.

CLOVER.—SPOTTING OF TOBACCO.

SUMMIT, September 22d, 1852.

To the Editor of the American Farmer—

I have been trying for several years past to get a stand of clover, and have failed almost entirely up to this time, and have but a very poor stand at the present writing. I have sown broad-cast and by striking a few against a paddle, (as Mr. E. Ruffin advises,) in fall and in spring, and last spring had them rolled immediately after sowing. My high-land mostly is of a light gray, with stiff clay sub-soil. I applied about 160 lbs. of Peruvian guano to an acre of river-bottom last fall, which was seeded to wheat in October, and produced finely, though inferior land. In March I seeded to the same about one gallon of clover seed, being the last I had; the land was then rolled, and now, *strange to me*, there is but *very little clover*. As I am very anxious to raise clover, you would confer a great favor by giving information on this subject. I should also like very much to hear from you or some of your numerous correspondents, whether or not there is any means by which the spotting of tobacco may be prevented, for it has spotted a great deal in this section this season.

Yours respectfully, J. W. P.

REMARKS BY EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

RED CLOVER. The ash of this plant shows very plainly that it requires *lime, potash and soda* in any soil in which it may be grown. If these be absent, it is natural to suppose it cannot flourish. Of 100 parts of its ash, there are

Of Lime,	27.80
Of Potash,	19.95
Of Soda,	5.27

53.02

So that more than one-half of its *inorganic* constitution is made up of these three substances, and we think it but reasonable to conclude, that the non-success of our friend results from the fact that his land needs these ingredients. To test the truth of our supposition, let him any time this fall make a compost, under cover of three parts lime, two

parts ashes, and one part salt, shovel it over well, and let it remain until next spring; then re-shovel it, and sow broad-cast over each acre of wheat he may seed in clover, 15 bushels of the mixture, and if there be enough nutritive matter in his soil to feed his plants, he may look for a good crop of clover.

It may be that the young clover plants were killed by exposure to the sun after the wheat was harvested, which is sometimes the case. To prevent that we would advise him to sow on each acre of his wheat that he may allot to clover, 12 lbs. of clover seed and one bushel of orchard grass seed. The latter, from its rapid growth, will protect the former from the consuming rays of the sun after the wheat shall have been harvested. Clover and orchard grass make a heavier crop of grass, and better hay, than clover alone, and as they each flower about the same time, it is proper to sow them together.

Spotting of Tobacco.—This disease is supposed to be produced by heavy rains, succeeded by hot suns; the first producing an unusual flow of the sap of the plant, and causing a rupture of parts of the skin of their leaves, which leads to partial exudation of the sap upon portions of them, the which being acted upon by the sudden and intense heat of the sun, become discolored in spots. If the assigned cause be the true one, in our opinion there is no remedy, as a like cause will always produce the same effect, and it is not within the power of man to control the rains.

PLASTER PARIS.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

I observed in a late No. what purported to be a description of good Plaster for agricultural use. The description seems to me rather ambiguous—for, as to *Fibrous Gypsum*, it is certainly rather a singular formation of the natural crystallized Sulphate of Lime, and is no doubt as pure as any other formation, but certainly can not be any purer or better than many other various natural crystallizations of this substance; and if any of your numerous subscribers will go to the trouble and expense of having an accurate analytical examination made, he will find this so. But even admit it is not so, yet for all practical purposes it must be from necessity so—for out of some ten thousand tons which annually comes to this market, it would not be possible for any one to select five tons of really fibrous Gypsum—that is, that description of Plaster of Paris that presents to the eye the appearance of a fibrous formation, pieces of which are frequently found in certain kinds of Plaster, (to say nothing of the necessary great cost of any such selection, even if it were possible.) Thus for all practical purposes, this very peculiar formation is rather a "rara avis"—certainly so far as the quarries of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are concerned, from whence we get our supplies of this article; and it is just as great a rarity in that which occasionally comes here from France.

As a general rule, *good* agricultural Plaster should be ground fine from a comparative soft crystalline formation, (whether Fibrous, Lamellar, or otherwise.) So that it may be as easily as possibly dissolved into the soil by the rain and dews. And if this will not act promptly on any soil, the consumer may depend on it that the land naturally contains enough sulphuric acid, or that it wants badly some other principle or principles besides this one. D.

GUANO—DEEP PLOUGHING.

CHARLOTTE CITY, VA., GIFF GAFF, }
August, 1852. }

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

My friend, J. W. Marshall, will hand you my dues to the American Farmer: 'tis hardly necessary for me to say how much I am pleased with a paper sustaining so high a character with practical farmers—and I care very little for such as are not practical. Could such a publication as the American Farmer be placed in the hands of every farmer, what changes for the better should we see springing up among us; we, in this section of poor old Virginia, would soon be so completely metamorphosed as not to know ourselves—much less our lands. The truth is, many, very many here, have not as yet begun to conceive what good farming is—much less to know what it is. Guano, by many, is looked upon as a humbug—or rather, a *finality* to what little of life the soil now contains: from two to six inches is called good, deep ploughing; and as for ditching uplands, however wet and springy, we put it down as labor lost—Indeed, I, a constant reader of your very excellent paper, am much disposed to doubt the very marvellous tales told about sub-soil plowing!! What do you think of it?—I am disposed to doubt, for these reasons:—Some six or seven of my neighbors concluded last summer (1851) to try it, and I may safely say, no good result as yet appears—most certainly no visible effect was seen at *erib-*ding time; the land is now to all appearances, as dead and poor as ever.* Our experiments possibly were not conducted exactly up to *Gunter—we lacked the science:* none of us used a thorough-bred genuine sub-soil plow—we first run a furrow with a two-horse turning plow, cutting some four or six inches deep—then followed in the same furrow with what we call a *Gunter Plow*, but made much larger than those commonly used—say a good pull for two horses. The work to all appearances was well done, and being cash men, confidently expected prompt payment; but as yet we find it a credit business—the account is booked, and no benefit whatever is seen: true, the land thus doubly plowed did seem to work lighter and easier, but no gain in lbs. or bbls. Now sir, if sub-soil plowing is what 'tis cracked up to be, why is it, not one of the six or seven old farmers who made the experiments, and at the time of making them really believed in the thing, did not see some little evidence, or receive some small return? We could not even talk about it—and we, I assure you, are no small talkers—by some 'tis said we out-brag creation;—certainly we are pretty good farmers, *considering all things*, and might have expected something better from sub-soiling.

To be serious sir, I should like to see a line or two from your pen on this subject. Any information in regard to smut in wheat will be thankfully received. Our crop of wheat and oats is very good—the corn crop quite promising; and the tobacco crop fully an average crop.

Please excuse this trespass on your time and patience, and continue to send the American Farmer to

Yours with respect, T. E. WATKINS.

*On another page our correspondent will find some striking facts in regard to the virtue of deep ploughing,—and by reference to our last volume, (if he has it bound, with the index,) he will find numerous well attested cases of the value of sub-soil ploughing.

THE RUFFIN PREMIUM.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

It is with real pleasure I find myself possessed of the valuable prize awarded to me in such kind terms by Mr. Calvert; and the pleasure is in no degree diminished by the candour with which he has exposed an error in my estimate. The extension of those estimates into dollars and cents, it is, however, proper to state, was made for my own satisfaction and that of my neighbors, as applicable for a state of things existing in our region, where the cost of labor is about as stated, and where there is a ready market for all the blades and at least a portion of the tops which can be spared from the necessary uses of a farm.

I had in view, too, in my comparisons as to the value of the different kinds of fodder, the most generally prevailing practice, which either leaves the stalk fodder exposed in shocks to the wasting effects of winter, or places it in ricks where the tendency to decomposition leaves it in a condition not often better.

Under the refined practice of cutting and grinding spoken of by Mr. Calvert, supposing this sort of fodder to be used in the fall, or to be preserved by housing, I deem it highly probable that the whole nett produce from an acre of corn cut off would be greater than if the tops and blades were gathered from the same acre; and with no facts in my possession upon which to proceed, I will not question the value attributed by him to the naked stalk. If, however, such facts have not been accurately ascertained, it becomes a fair subject for experimental investigation, and whilst I would not suggest any abatement of the liberal encouragement offered by Agricultural societies to the breeding of fine stock, I deem that the promotion of an economical mode of feeding them would be a most harmonious accompaniment. Would it not be well, then, for the county societies, in concert with the State society, to offer a premium of sufficient amount to cover the whole cost of the machinery necessary for cutting and grinding corn fodder, for the most thorough experiments calculated to illustrate this subject. It is now under consideration in one of the Talbot societies, whether a premium shall be offered for the best conducted experiments going to prove the profit to be derived from the systematic consultation of analytical chemistry in the improvement of soils. The means of this society will not permit them to offer a premium which would induce general competition, and it is a subject well worthy of the combined action I have named on the part of the county and State societies. From such action a competition would arise which would be the means of diffusing solid information especially applicable to the localities and soils where such experiments should be going on, even during its progress, and an intelligent committee could, in due time, so arrange the facts which would be collected, as to make up a book of comprehensible and tangible information for the people. Let the truth *prove* what it may in reference to any subject connected with agriculture, substantial investigations of it must be advantageous, even in case no farther result may ensue than a solid but peaceful collision of mind between men whose occupation has hitherto been suffered to prevent them from exercising with freedom their noblest powers.

I have some objections, which may possibly be found trifling upon due investigation of them, to

State agricultural schools, so called. One is, that at the present juncture, they cannot be had; and another, that men thoroughly competent to conduct them would just now be found to be exceeding scarce. Hence the necessity for some combined effort which may call to light and ascertain the active, and awaken the dormant intelligence of our agriculturists, and thus both make them prominent as a class, and teach them to know the true leaders amongst themselves. Knowledge is truly cumulative, and, up to the present time, agricultural knowledge is cumbrously so. "The wheat must be separated from the chaff—the pure metal from its dross."

From whom should the first step towards this refinement proceed? Clearly, from the practical farmers themselves—not asking as politicians, but as farmers—under the guidance of personal experience, and of that science which results from the experience of others, so far as its lights may be at their command.

Let them, then, in generous competition for such premiums as may be offered either by established societies, or by special clubs raising amounts in proportion to the importance of a subject requiring investigation, make accurate experiments as to things not clearly comprehended by them, and it will soon be found that agriculture will stand practically high amongst the sciences as she now lies low among the arts.

As to the poor pittance which might be obtained by legislative action, in addition to that which has been bestowed in the salary of State Chemist, it could be nothing compared with the sacrifice of independence incident to its attainment, or to the petty suspicions incident to its use. Let farmers cease either to become politicians or to seek aid of them, and thus prove their consciousness—a truth which has existed, and will continue to exist—that they can live independent of them, and the worst result which can follow, is, that they will yet find the whole army of politicians on *their side*.

I have referred to the appropriation for the salary of the State Chemist. A high personal regard for the present incumbent, arising as it did from my having discovered in him that generous quality of mind which can perceive no diminution of its own light by freely imparting it to those who would so far presume the opportunity as not to interfere with the duties of his station, forbid us not to say that the good seed sown by him is worthy of a better harvest than has yet been reaped. My own share of the fault I take to myself; let others do the same; and, instead of suffering him, and with him the office which he fills, to fall victims to an ignorance so great as not to perceive its own existence, and a selfishness which would prey at will upon that very ignorance, let those for whose benefit the office was created, only take the earnest steps which are necessary to assert the intelligence already communicated by him, and let them draw from the abundant resources he has been collecting, all the special knowledge which would, through their own efforts, avail them, and then, but not until then, can they say that he has failed to do his duty, or can they appreciate the extent to which he has performed it; not until then can they justly claim any farther legislative aid, at least on the score of agricultural education; and when each man may, by having done his duty to himself, "taken care that the republic shall sustain no loss," farmers will find themselves entitled to dictate their own terms.

Let me not be misunderstood, as to the extent of knowledge which may be immediately imparted by the State Chemist, or by each individual who might attempt to arrive at an available knowledge of chemistry through the "royal road of a cheap and easy manual." Through the latter means, minds trained to principles might soon acquire a fair idea of its points. Through the former, practical utility, this essence at which we aim, could much sooner be developed and much more generally diffused; yet, it will be impossible to obtain, for years to come, a thorough analytical examination of the soil on every farm, and much less of every variety which men, judging from appearance, might suppose to exist on each. It would be not only idle, but, in the present state of things, an actual public wrong for any one to trouble the Chemist with examinations when there is not a settled intention to carry out, in all respects, the instructions he may give. But, a just preference could be exercised towards those who might be pledged to compete for premiums and thus be bound for the advantage of their neighborhood and of the public at large. Such a preference would result in the greatest practical good to the greatest number. The Chemist could undoubtedly, in such cases, make the necessary examinations and prescribe the proper manures, leaving each one to manage and report upon his own experiment. In concluding this article, much more lengthy as it is than I apprehended at the outset, I say with candour, whether there be or be not truth in the science of Agricultural Chemistry, let it be rigidly tested, and, if there be falsehood in it as administered by our State Chemist, let another take his place.

T. R. HOLLYDAY.

FAT-PRODUCING PER-CENTAGES OF VARIOUS KINDS OF PROVENDER.

In provender the fattening quality is closely related to the per-centage of common oil. The following table is presumed to contain the best information on this subject.

	Per cent.
Indian Corn	8 to 12.
Rice	0. 8
Oats	3.3 to 5. 5
Rye	1. 8
Rye Flour	3. 5
Hard Wheat	2. 6
Wheat Flour	1.4 to 2. 1
Fine Bran	4. 8
Coarse Bran	5. 2
Dry Clover	4. 0
Dry Lucern	3. 5
Meadow Hay	3. 8
Oat Straw	5. 1
Bean Meal	2. 1
Beans	2. 0
Haricots (a species of French Beans)	3. 0
Peas	2. 8
Lentils	2. 5
Potatoes	0.08
Mangel Wurzel	0. 1
Carrots	0.17
Oil-cake	9.0 to 15.
Sunflower	15.

PLANK ROADS.—The plank roads constructed in Indiana, cost about \$1,500 per mile, and yield an interest of from 30 to 40 per cent. upon the investment.

COLZA OIL.

Probably the very ablest report submitted to the Thirty-First Congress is that from the Light House Board, a copy of which has been obligingly furnished us by Lieut. Thornton A. Jenkins, the accomplished Secretary of the Board. Among other items of interest, the following will attract the attention of the farmer. After strenuously advocating the use of rape seed oil in our light houses, the report goes on to say—"This important agricultural product (rape seed) only requires to be introduced favorably to our planters and farmers, to become a boon to the nation of no ordinary value. Adapted to the soils of nearly every portion of this great country, its admirable qualities for domestic illumination would soon bring it into favor, and, by its means, expel from our houses the many dangerous fluids now used for the sake *only of economy*."

"The experiments made by Fresnel, Farraday, Stevenson, and other distinguished individuals, have proved, *beyond all question, that the Colza is not only better than the best Sperm oil; (an article now very difficult to procure;) that it will burn seventeen hours without coaling, the wicks; that it will remain in a fluid state at a lower temperature than the best Sperm oil; and that it is cheaper by nearly one-third.* We cannot go wrong in this matter, in following the example of other countries. France introduced the rape seed oil from conviction of its superiority; England, Scotland, Ireland, and the northern powers of Europe generally, have followed; first, from motives of economy, and continue its use from conviction that it is not only more economical, but is better for light-house purposes than the best winter-strained Sperm oil, the only kind used in most lights."

It is known, as our readers are aware, that the oil cake in such demand for fattening cattle in Europe, is nothing more than rape seed after the extraction of the oil, and is there considered worth as much, pound for pound, as Indian corn.

FRUIT TREES—THEIR DISEASES, AND INSECTS.

Ants—These are not very destructive, yet they sometimes do considerable injury to beds of seedlings, by making their hillocks among them, and they also infest ripe fruits.

Boiling water, oil, or spirits of turpentine, poured on their hillocks, disperses them; and if wide-mouthed bottles, half filled with sweetened water or syrup, be hung among the branches of a tree when the fruit is attaining maturity, ants, wasps, flies, and beetles of all sorts that prey greedily upon sweets, will be attracted into them.

Mr. Downing, who recommends this as a "general extirpator suited to all situations," says, "that an acquaintance caught in this way, in one season *more than three bushels of insects* of various kinds, and preserved his garden almost entirely against them."

A gentleman in Detroit, who was very careful of his garden, informed me that he had pursued this method of trapping insects with results that perfectly astonished him. He had to empty the bottles every few days to make room for more. A very good way of trapping and killing ants is, to smear the sides of flower pots with molasses, and turn them on their mouths near the hillocks; the insects will soon assemble inside on the molasses, when they are easily destroyed by a handful of burning straw.

The Peach Tree Borer.—This is a most destructive insect when allowed to increase for a few years without molestation. We have seen whole orchards of fine trees ruined by them. They sometimes attack even young trees in the nursery, and commit serious depredations on their collar, rendering them in many cases, quite unfit for planting. Their multiplication should be prevented by all possible means. The eggs are deposited in summer on the base of the trunk, near the collar, when the bark is soft. There they are hatched, and bore their way under the bark of the tree, either in the stem or root, or both, producing an effusion of gum. Where trees are already affected, the proper course is, clean away the gum, destroy any cocoons that may be found, trace the grub through its holes in the tree, and kill it; then fill up around the tree with fresh earth, and place a shovelful or two of ashes around the base. One of the best orchards in the vicinity of Rochester was at one time nearly ruined by the prevalence of this grub, when it changed proprietors, and the present one adopted and followed the plan recommended above, until there is not a trace of one left. The ashes or slaked lime should be applied every spring, and at the end of summer may be scattered about the trees; both ashes and lime form an excellent dressing for the peach.

The Rose Bug.—The eggs of this insect are laid in the earth, where they are hatched, and from which the bug emerges about the rose season.

In some seasons and in some localities they appear like grasshoppers in vast multitudes, and commit extensive ravages, not only on the rose but fruit trees, and all other green things. There is no other way known to combat them, but to crush them with the hand—to spread cloths around the trees, and shake them down on it, and kill them. They are stupid, sluggish things, and fall as though they had no life.

In some cases fruit trees have been protected by covering them with millinet.

Leaf Rollers.—In May and June these insects may be found on the leaves of fruit trees, and especially on the Pear; they form themselves by a sort of cocoon out of the leaf. The leaves attacked by them should be removed and destroyed, in order to prevent their increase. The eggs are deposited on the young leaves by some of the multitude of spring beetles.—*Barry's Fruit Garden.*

CULTIVATION OF THE BLACKBERRY.—The Blackberry is cultivated at the East with decided improvement of the fruit, both in quantity and quality. And as the fruit is alike pleasant and healthful, we believe that those living near a market, would find it to their interest to follow the example there set them, as the blackberry is productive, finds ready sale, brings a good price, and is gaining popularity as a dessert fruit.

In speaking of the cultivation of the blackberry, the late Mr. Cole, former Editor of the New England Farmer, stated that he had been presented by the Messrs. Needham, of West Danvers, Massachusetts, with a box of *white* blackberries. In describing them, Mr. C. said:

"This fruit is not exactly white, but more white than black, resembling in appearance and taste the fruit of the mulberry quite as much as the blackberry. One bush of this variety yielded the present season 11 quarts."

FACTS AND OPINIONS ON THE BENEFIT OF DEEP PLOUGHING.

"Hon. Mr. Lawrence, of Yates, N. Y. says:—The farmers of Yates *improve* their land by deep ploughing. The farm which he occupied had been rented for many years previously to its coming into his possession, and had been ploughed about *four* inches deep, and produced 12 to 15 bushels of wheat per acre. He at once ploughed it *six* to *seven* inches deep, and raised the first season 30 bushels of wheat to the acre. It was the general expression in his county, that deep tillage was the best for all crops."

Lt. Governor Patterson said his experience was in favor of deep ploughing. The wheat lands in the Genesee Valley, when *new*, produced about 15 bushels of wheat per acre. They were ploughed shallow, the farmers generally, had not then sufficient strength of team to plough deep; *now* they plough much deeper than formerly, and obtain from 25 to 30 bushels per acre. In Livingston county, 35 bushels per acre were obtained on some farms.—Some farmers there now plough 10 inches deep. Deep tillage has many advantages; an important one is, that it enables crops to stand drought.

Hon. Mr. Cowles said there was great variety of soil in his county; that on which oak and chesnut constituted the chief timber growth, was best for wheat; but 30 years ago this kind of land was generally thought good for nothing. When it was first tilled it was ploughed about 4 inches deep, and did not produce very well; now it is ploughed from 7 to 10 inches deep, and the crops are good, and the land is growing better."—*N. Y. State Ag. Soc's. Transactions*

Such facts as the above, supported as they are by the testimony of respectable, high-minded, truth-loving practical farmers, who speak through their own personal knowledge and experience, should sink deep into the minds of those farmers who have been all their lives merely skimming the surface of their soils—and who have, year after year, been witnesses of the gradual though sure deterioration of their productive capacities.

The reason assigned by Lt. Gov. Patterson, for the practice of shallow ploughing originally in his county—the want of strength of teams by the farmers,—had, no doubt, its influence in most parts of our country when it was first settled,—and goes far to account for its too general prevalence now. But, if the assigned motive accounts for the introduction of the practice, there is no occasion for its continuance, when the cause has ceased to operate. And surely the difference in the results between shallow and deep ploughing, as stated by these gentlemen, should shake the faith of every intelligent agriculturist in shallow ploughing, and make him a convert to that of deep ploughing. What is the testimony of Mr. Lawrence? Why, that his farm previously to its coming into his possession, had been rented, its former occupant ploughed 4 inches deep, and got 12 or 15 bushels of wheat per acre—that he immediately ploughed 6 or 7 inches deep, and increased the product up to 30 bushels per acre.

Lt. Governor Patterson, states, that the wheat lands in the Genesee Valley, when *new* were ploughed shallow, and produced only 12 or 15 bushels to the acre; now, they are ploughed deeper, and produce from 25 to 30 bushels per acre, and that in Livingston county, *where they plough 10 inches deep*, the product of some farms are 35 bushels to the acre.

The testimony of Mr. Cowles, is equally to the point. Lands which 30 years ago, under shallow ploughing, were "*thought good for nothing*," now, when ploughed from 7 to 10 inches, produce good crops.

These facts are overwhelming, and should not only awaken inquiry, but cause the barbarous, soil-killing system of merely scratching the earth, to be abandoned.—*Editor American Farmer.*

BITTER ROT IN APPLES.

A subscriber in Bedford county, Pa. states that his apple trees are attacked with the bitter rot, and asks for a remedy. We have no experience ourselves in this disease, but copy the following from the 2d volume of the "*Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture*," page 83. The article is from the pen of the President, the late Judge Peters. After stating that his trees had been subjected to the disease for many years, and making some suggestions as to the cause of the disease, and the probability of a cure being effected by pruning and removal to dry airy situations, he remarks:—

"But about this time last year two very intelligent gentlemen from near Boston, lodged at my house, and among other topics of conversation, those of orchards and the bitter-rot were introduced—one of them informed me, that he had discovered "the true cause of the bitter-rot, and a safe and easy mode to prevent it; that it was occasioned by a certain kind of worm on the body of the tree, between the wood and the bark; and that a safe and easy mode was to peel all the bark off the bodies of the trees, on the longest day in the year; which he said he had frequently done: that it did not kill or injure the trees, but that they grew much better for it; and that it effectually prevented the bitter-rot."

"I was surprised at this account, as I had no idea of a tree living with the bark peeled off, in the hot dry season, yet they appeared worthy of credit.

"Therefore I resolved to sacrifice one tree to the experiment, and on the 20th day of last June, about one o'clock, in hot dry weather, I peeled a tree on which there were apples, and had been subject to the bitter rot. I took all the bark off from the roots to up among the limbs, fully expecting in two days to see it withered and dead,—between the wood and bark I found many of those worms, and discovered that there was a pulp or glutinous substance which had grown that year between the wood and the bark, and adhered to the wood. I went faithfully every day to see my tree wither, but was disappointed; it appeared to grow and thrive the better, and this glutinous substance to harden, and has since grown into a perfect bark, the apples hung on as on the other trees, and no bitter-rot on them as had been some years before."

CORE, in his "*American Fruit Book*," in speaking of disbarbing trees, remarks:—

"Apple trees are improved by stripping the bark from their trunks, about the time of the longest days. In this case, the trees should be put into a thrifty state, and the bark taken off with great care, so as not to disturb the cambium between the bark and wood, which will soon form a fresh healthy bark. It is well to screen the trunk from the sun a few days."

We know nothing of this disease, personally, but as our correspondent says that his "trees are

young, and stand in a stiff red clay soil," we would advise him, to form a compost early next spring, composed of 3 parts well rotted manure and 5 parts woods-mould and leaves, or marsh mud, so as to give to every acre of his orchard about 10 loads of the compost, which should be ploughed in a few inches, say three or four, taking care not to go so deep as to injure the roots, then to broadcast over the ground at the rate of 4 bushels of *bone-dust*, 2 bushels of *salt*, 20 bushels of *ashes*, and 1 bushel of *plaster* per acre, and finish by harrowing. These applications will put his trees in a "thrifty state," and prepare them for the process of *disbarking*, should he determine to undertake that operation.

As the *remedy* appears to be a severe one, our advice would be, that he should try it only on a few trees before he tests its efficacy, as the sacrifice of an orchard is too serious a matter to be undertaken rashly.

Should any of our readers have any personal experience in the *nature, cause, and cure* of this disease, we should be gratified to hear from them upon the subject.

LARGE PRODUCT OF BUTTER.

Mr. Jesse Putnam, of Danvers, Essex County, Massachusetts, to whom was awarded the highest premium offered by that Society,

"For the greatest quantity of good butter, in proportion to the number of cows producing it (not less than four), made on any farm, from the 1st of June to 1st of November, and the quantity of butter averaging not less than seven pounds per week for each cow,"

made the following statement. As his mode of feeding is given, we deem the detail highly interesting, as it points to the way by which other farmers may obtain similar results. We copy from the "*Journal of Agriculture*."

Mr. Putnam says:—

My farm is situated in Danvers, and consists of about 100 acres. My whole stock of cows is eight, all of the common native breed. From these I selected *five*, for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity of butter that could be made in the time above mentioned. They were kept and fed separate from the other stock, and their milk was entirely used for the making of butter. During the last winter my cows were fed on *barley* straw, salt hay, corn fodder, *fre-h* meadow hay, with some of the common, flat turnips. They were thus fed on coarse and cheap fodder until about the 10th of March, after which they were fed with English hay, and received about *one pint* of Indian corn, on the ears, a day, to each cow, until about the middle of May. From this time they fed in the pasture; and through the whole season, in addition to the feed there obtained, received between four and five quarts of Indian meal per day for each cow. In September, when the feed of the pastures was nearly dried up, they were fed with the suckers of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of Indian corn; after this, for a number of weeks, they received about one bushel of *mangel wurtzel* to a cow, a day—one-half in the morning, the other at night. These are all the kinds of food they have received, and the quantities stated as near as they could be ascertained.

"The season in this vicinity has been uncommonly dry and warm. In consequence, common pasture land has yielded much less feed than usual.—This was peculiarly the case with my pastures,

which are a light, gravelly soil, of ordinary quality. And for the same reason my fall feed, or the feed from my mowing lands after the first crop was taken off, was much less than usual. The extreme warmth of the weather was very unfavorable for the making of butter, some part of the time, as will be seen from a comparison of the products in different weeks. As to the *QUALITY* of the butter, I can only say that my customers always expressed themselves entirely satisfied with it, and cheerfully gave the *highest market price* through the season."

"The following is the quantity of butter furnished the market from these *five* cows, in the several months as numbered, commencing June 1st, and ending October 31st.—

	lbs.		lbs.
1st week	50 $\frac{1}{4}$	12th week	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
2d "	48	13th "	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
3d "	47	14th "	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
4th "	43 $\frac{1}{4}$	15th "	41
5th "	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	16th "	40 $\frac{3}{4}$
6th "	31 $\frac{3}{4}$	17th "	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
7th "	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	18th "	45
8th "	35	19th "	38
9th "	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	20th "	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
10th "	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	21st "	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
11th "	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	22d "	41

"The whole amount in the above time is 881 lbs., being more than 8 lbs. per week for each cow.

"I have also kept an account of the produce of these cows in the month of November, and find the same to have been 157 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.—making a total in six months, from *five* cows, of 1,038 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., or 208 lbs. to a cow yearly.

JESSE PUTNAM."

Danvers, December 1, 1852.

It will appear very obvious to the notable calculating farmer, from the preceding statement, that a *Butter dairy*, near a market, may be rendered very lucrative,—as first quality butter will always command ready sale and a good price; but then it will appear equally obvious to him, that there are conditions annexed to his success which must be observed and attended to—the cows must be provided with good pastures, plentiful supply of water, receive additions of corn meal to their ordinary food, and when the pastures give way under the influence of the season, be provided with a substitute for the grass they cannot find therein,—and we know of no better plan of furnishing that substitute, than by growing a few acres of broadcast corn, as the plant is replete in those principles which form butter—which form butter of a rich and delicious flavor.—*Editor American Farmer*.

NUTRITIVE MATTER IN CERTAIN VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The following table will show the *nutritive matter* in beans, compared with other grain:

	By Weight.	Or in a bushel.
Wheat	74 per cent.	about 47 lbs.
Rye	70 "	" 39 "
Barley	65 "	" 32 "
Oats	58 "	" 23 "
Beans	68 "	" 45 "
Peas	75 "	" 49 "
Kidney Beans	84 "	" 54 "

It is to the nutritive or azotized matter in edibles, that the *flesh-making* ingredients are referred.



BALTIMORE, JANUARY 1, 1853.

TERMS OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

\$1 per annum, in advance; 6 copies for \$5; 12 copies for \$10; 30 copies for \$20.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For 1 square of 12 lines, for each insertion, \$1; 1 square, per ann., \$10; $\frac{1}{2}$ column, do. \$30; 1 column, do. \$50—larger advertisements in proportion.

Address, SAMUEL SANDS, Publisher.
At the State Agricultural Society Rooms, No. 138 Baltimore st.
over the "American Office," 5th door from North-st.

MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A stated meeting of the Executive Committee will be held on the first Wednesday in February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Hall of the Society, in Baltimore.

A meeting of the Society will be held at the same time, to consider matters of interest deferred from the Annual Meeting.

By order of

CHAS. B. CALVERT, Pres't.
SAM'L SANDS, Sec'y.

TO POSTMASTERS.—CHANGING THE DIRECTION OF PAPERS.—We must again call attention to the practice of postmasters, in returning a paper without stating the office at which it had been received.—The post office at which the paper is received, and that to which it is desired to have it sent, *should always be stated*, otherwise it will be likely to be overlooked.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We promised in our last, to attend to the various demands of correspondents in the present No.—a large portion of our space has been devoted to them, but we find we have promised more than our ability to perform. We must continue to crave their indulgence.

"S," on the subject of the trials of Reapers in England, will certainly appear next month.

An annunciation on another page, will probably be deemed a sufficient apology for any omission in our private correspondence, or public duty, during the past month.

THE NEW YEAR.—The commencement of a new period of time, is a befitting occasion for us to offer the congratulations of the season to our friends and patrons—and most devoutly do we pray, that the blessings of a kind Providence may be extended to all with whom it is our privilege to commune from time to time. May health, joy and prosperity be their portion, and may they ever be mindful whence all their blessings flow, and possess hearts continually lifted up with gratitude to the Great Source of all their mercies.

The recurrence of the season is calculated to remind us that a settlement of accounts is expected at this time; those to whom we are indebted, are usually very prompt in presenting their claims, and we must generally depend upon the same promptness from those indebted to us, to meet our engagements, and all the responsibilities for which we may be liable—those therefore, who may know themselves in arrears, will please forward the amount due without delay. Many of the subscriptions to our journal are renewable in this month, and we hope that every one, in remitting his own dues, will at the same time use some little effort to add another name to our list. We have cause of thankfulness for the many evidences of

the kindness of our friends during the past year, and, as we have full confidence that much good is being done through the instrumentality of our journal, so we hope that its extension will be in proportion to its deserts.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING IN CAROLINE COUNTY, VA.—A meeting of the farmers of Caroline county, Va., met at the house of Dr. Edmund P. White, on the 17th Nov., and formed a society, of which Dr. W. was elected President, Wm. A. Buckner, Vice-President, Wm. Gray, Treasurer, and Henry Kidd, Secretary. Addresses were delivered by the President and Vice-President. It was determined to apply to the Legislature for a charter, and to call an adjourned meeting to be held on the 2d of April next, at the town of Fort Royal; and the President was requested to call the attention of the farmers of the adjoining counties to the subject, and to urge their attendance at the next meeting of the society, which he has done in the Fredericksburg papers, in a brief but stirring appeal to come forward and aid in the good work which has just begun.

VIRGINIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Society took place at Richmond in Dec. when Edmund Ruffin, Esq. the President, delivered the annual address—in which, says the Richmond Times, "he devoted much space to the consideration of the question of slavery in its connexion with and effects upon the agricultural condition of the South. He showed also, that slavery elevated the character of the population at the South; and drew a striking parallel between the present condition of society in the Northern and Southern States of the Confederacy." While the North was declining in the social scale, he contended that in purity, order and all the higher elements of social life, the South was steadily advancing. The address created a marked impression and may be read with profit by every citizen of the land. When Mr. Ruffin closed, a general discussion ensued in relation to agricultural pursuits and kindred subjects."

A correspondent, who was in attendance, writes us, that Col. P. St. Geo. Cocke, was elected President for the ensuing year, "a Calvert of a man," and expresses the hope that the Society will go ahead.

National Agricultural Society.—A correspondent asks if we have any information in regard to the contemplated operations of this Society, to give it to the public. We know nothing more than our respected friend, whom we had the pleasure of meeting at Washington at the formation of the Society. We believe it was contemplated to publish a quarterly journal by the Society, but farther than this, we are not prepared to say.

LEESBURG, Va.—A letter from Leesburg, dated December 4, post paid, enclosing \$2, for the subscription of the writer and a friend in Stafford co. to the American Farmer, has been received at this office—no signature is attached, and the writer will please write us again, so that we may know how to give the credits.

Coming.—The stock importing company of Mason county, Kentucky, have had eight jacks and jennets, of the best stock of the kingdom, embarked for this country from Spain. They will reach Kentucky in January.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.—We publish in this No. a communication from Mr. Holliday, but must differ with him in some of his views—particularly in regard to legislative aid for agricultural schools. We believe sound policy dictates, that we should commence at the beginning point, if we are to expect any permanent improvement in our systems of husbandry—and this is in the establishment of schools and colleges, by which education suited to the wants of the agriculturist, can be obtained by the rising generation. The remarks of Col. W. M. Carey in his address at the first exhibition of the State Society, have ever been impressed upon our mind as worthy of all acceptance, and as the promptings of an enlightend statesman—and in place of any remarks of our own, we will take a short extract from that address, as giving our views in better terms than we could express them:

"There is one other subject, Mr. President, of not less importance than any of those to which I have adverted, and to which I feel much impelled to call the attention of the Society, and of the farmers here assembled. I regret that I shall have to notice it briefly; indeed, to go into a consideration of this subject, at all commensurate to its importance, would consume the whole time of an address such as this. I allude to the subject of Agricultural Schools, and what we may be permitted to term *professional education* for the future farmers of Maryland. How long, sir, shall we continue to think that our agriculturists need no particular and especial training to fit them for their calling? That mere physical ability, the capacity to labor, and that remarkable shrewdness which is almost the birthright of our race, are all that is requisite to lead them to distinction in their profession.

"These qualities form, indeed, an admirable groundwork, but where, sir, is the superstructure? Here we are, hoping and believing that Science is going to work wonders for us, when the men who are to be benefitted by her researches are almost ignorant of her first principles. We have appointed a State Agricultural Chemist to go over the State and lecture upon that subject. An excellent law, Mr. President—a praiseworthy act of our Legislature, and valuable as a sign of the spirit of the times; and I am happy to bear testimony to the merit and talent of the gentleman who fills the office. I believe he will do all that man can do. But how many of his audience will know even the nomenclature of the science upon which he lectures? How will they appreciate his views? How apply his instructions? This is not said in a spirit of derision; I do not mean to reproach our farmers with ignorance upon this or any other subject. It is not their fault. It has not been thought at all necessary that they should know these things. Who dreamed, twenty years ago, that chemistry, geology, mineralogy, and a great many other *ologies*, were necessary branches of a farmer's education. These things are taught very superficially in our schools, even of the highest grade; and few of our collegiates retain any thing but the most flimsy smattering of their college learning. It cannot be deemed a reproach to the present generation of farmers to be ignorant of these things. But will it not be a reproach to them if the next generation should be no better instructed? Sir, I speak as a farmer; I feel as a farmer; I have a strong attachment to my calling; I believe it to be an honorable, a dignified, a useful calling; and I would fan see its followers qualified to take and keep the highest

standing in the social, as well as the industrial world. I would fan see them as enlightened as they are now—as honest, as intelligent, as industrious a body of men as any upon this earth.

"The necessity for the establishment of Agricultural Schools, is becoming, hourly, more apparent. The whole of Europe has taken the lead of us in this matter; and the establishment of Agricultural Schools, has, evidently, given a strong impulse to the agriculture of those countries. We shall have to follow this lead. Sooner or later these schools must be established amongst us. Science is beginning to throw her mantle over us, and it is time we should begin to pry into her mysteries; and to no auspices can this subject be more appropriately entrusted than to those of the Maryland State Agricultural Society."

NATIONAL MONUMENT—"FARMER" PREMIUM.
Washington National Monument Office, }
December 21st, 1852. }

SAM'L SANDS, Esq. Publisher of the "American Farmer," Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir:—It affords me much pleasure to inform you that we are in receipt of a letter from Robert Norfleet, Esq. of Tarboro', N. C., under date of the 18th inst., in which he states:

"Mr. Samuel Sands, Publisher of the "American Farmer," at the commencement of the present volume of that valuable journal, offered premiums for the four largest lists of subscribers forwarded to him, at or before the late State Fair, held in Baltimore. It occurred to me to contend for one of those prizes, and, if successful, to contribute it to the "Washington Monument" fund. Mr. Sands writes me, that I am entitled to the premium of \$25, for the third largest list of subscribers. You will please draw on Mr. Sands for that amount, and appropriate it to the purpose I had in view."

In accordance with this advice, I have this day drawn a draft upon you for \$25, to the order of J. B. H. Smith, Esq. Treasurer.

This noble and patriotic contribution of Mr. Norfleet to aid in the erection of the great monument to the "Father of his Country," has much gratified the Board of Managers; it is highly honorable to that gentleman, and an example well worthy of imitation.

Most sincerely yours,
ELISHA WITTLESEY, Gen. Agt.
by J. W. ECKLOFF, Clk.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—We learn from the Annapolis Gazette that a portion of the extensive cabinet of minerals belonging to this institution has been arranged with express reference to the agricultural resources of Maryland. It is also stated that the learned President, Dr. Humphreys, will deliver a course of Lectures, this winter, on Geology; and explain his methods of analyses to any of the public men who may desire to understand and to apply them. It is his opinion that the farmer is not educated for his profession till he can perform most of these operations; which can be accomplished at no great cost. He thinks, moreover, that the rich resources of this State will not be developed as rapidly as they ought to be, till the attention of students in all the schools shall be more effectually turned to this and other practical applications of science, which so vitally concerns the tillers of the soil.

Compost.—Collect and compost everything that is convertible into manure,—and be sure to apply it.

CULTIVATION OF BARLEY.

The farmers of Maryland are equally interested with those of Pennsylvania, in the subject of the following circular:

ADDRESS TO THE FARMERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

We, the undersigned, Brewers and Malsters of the City and County of Philadelphia, embrace the present opportunity of offering a few facts for the consideration of the Farmers of Pennsylvania, in regard to the demand that exists for barley, thereby hoping that their attention may be directed to its cultivation.

Within the county of Philadelphia, there are annually consumed for the purposes of Brewing, about *six hundred thousand bushels of Barley*, supplied from the State of New York, which has been sold in Albany, its general depot the past three years at an average price of from *seventy-five to ninety cents per bushel*, which, by comparison with the prices of other grains within the corresponding period, has yielded a much larger profit to the cultivator. The demand is continually increasing. About equal quantities of the two and four-round are used, and the so-called spring barley is much preferred to the winter grain for Malting.

The State of New York now produces an annual average crop of about *two millions five hundred thousand bushels*, which meets with ready purchasers during the months of September, October and November; but the farmers there, continuing to sow the seed each year of the previous crop, on the same land, the quality of the grain is deteriorating; this is of great importance both to the raiser and consumer, as the heaviest, brightest and cleanest Barley always commands the best prices and readiest sales in the market.

The present time appears to be a favorable one for the introduction of its culture in our own State; and its becoming a staple article in our market, whereby the sum of *five hundred thousand dollars*, or more, now annually transmitted by the Brewers of this city to New York, would be enjoyed by the agriculturalists of our own State.

The entire adaptation of the climate and soil of Pennsylvania to the cultivation of Barley—the increasing demand in this city, as well as the neighboring ones of New York and Baltimore—the new facilities that are opening for its transportation from all parts of the State to markets, where it finds cash purchasers, all unite as strong inducements to agriculturalists to turn their attention to its production.

Should any other information be desired, it will be cheerfully furnished, by addressing either of the undersigned, from whom seed may be procured.

Poultney, Collins & Massey, Brewery, Tenth and Filbert streets.

Wm. C. Rudman, No. 121 Green street.

W. Bankson Taylor, Vine street, below Eighth.

George W. Gray, 24 South Sixth street.

Robert Newlin, 86 North Second street.

Frederick Gaul, corner of New Market and Calowhill streets.

William Gaul, No. 55 North Fourth street.

Etmer & Butz, No. 520 North Third street.

F. & W. S. Perot, Vine street, below Fourth.

PHILADELPHIA, September 25, 1821

THE BARLEY TRADE OF ALBANY.—The reported sales of Barley in this market for the season just closed amounted to 1,620,300 bushels. This is ex-

clusive of sales reported for which no quotations were given, and of lots sold to arrive, which were not reported. The average price for the season is 73 cents; the highest price paid was 84 cents, and the lowest 63 cents; the greatest quantity sold at any one price, was 184,100 bushels, at 68 cents. The aggregate value of the 1,620,300 bushels, was \$1,184,161.—*Register*, 14th.

MARL AND BARN YARD MANURE.—The correspondent who asks,—

"Would it be injurious to the quality of barn yard manure to mix marl with it?"

Is informed, that it would not be; that, as the calcareous matter in the marl is in a carbonate form, it cannot drive off the ammonia in barn yard or any other animal manures, which is the only danger to be apprehended from mixing lime with such substances. Marsh mud, river mud, peat, or vegetable mould of any kind, as well as organic manures, generally, may, in perfect safety, be mixed with marl, and with the certainty of good effects being produced. Marl may be spread over the cow-yard in the fall, and if shoveled over and mixed with the barn-yard manure, previously to being hauled out in spring, the latter will be found to be the better of it, as the marl will have absorbed and preserved much of the liquid evacuations of the cattle, which would, otherwise, have been washed away and lost.

A very good compost may be formed with 8 parts wood's-mould, and 2 parts marl—which, if left in bulk from fall to spring, and then shoveled over, will be found much more efficient than would either applied alone. The quality of this, however, would be greatly improved by the addition of a few loads of stable or barn-yard manure.

[PLANTATION AND FARM INSTRUCTION, Regulation, Record, Inventory and Account Book. For the use of the Manager on the estate of —, and for the better ordering and management of Plantation and farm business in every particular. By a Southern Planter.]

Under the above title, J. W. Randolph, of Richmond, Virginia, has published a most admirable work—one which every planter and farmer should not only possess, but carry out its objects and aims, both in the letter and in the spirit; for they all tend to the introduction of *system* in the management of landed estates. The book purports to have been gotten up as a guide to overseers and managers; but is so filled—so arranged—that the proprietors of such estates, would themselves be equally benefited by personally carrying out its numerous plans, hints, and suggestions; for after carefully looking through and studying its details, we most conscientiously say, that they are founded in wisdom, and, if practiced upon, would be promotive alike of economy and humanity—economy in the management of the farm or plantation—and humanity in providing for the comfort and health of the slaves, as well as stock.

It contains a chapter explanatory of the manager's duty—shows how his journal or daily record should be kept. Upon this head, as well as upon the employment and treatment of the negroes and management of the plantation, the remarks are alike copious and judicious—so, also, are those upon the manner in which the stock, of all kinds, are to be cared for. Its observations upon the saving and application of manure—the cultivation of the plan-

tation or farm, as well as upon the proper rotation of crops, are sensible, and shew an acquaintance with the several subjects on the part of the author. The tables, illustrative of the *three, four and five field systems* of rotation, are full of instruction, and may be studied with decided advantage.

It contains a useful "table showing the number of spaces contained in an acre of land at various given distances, which will be found useful in fixing the proper distances to place marl, lime or other manures, so as to give any desired quantity to the acre"—a rule for measuring the contents of a corn crib—two rules for ploughmen—a table showing the actual number of pounds in a bushel of different kinds of grain, potatoes, bran, clover seed, timothy and Kentucky Blue grass seed, flax seed, hemp seed, castor beans, dried-peaches and apples, onions and salt—a table of planting distances—a table showing how the contents of any bulk of grain may be ascertained—one showing the weight of various materials—an instructive chapter upon mechanical power—tables of weights and measures—of the United States' currency—English currency—rule for reducing Sterling money into U. S. currency—data in Mechanics and Rural Economy. Besides which, there are Ruled Blanks for recording all the details of farm and Plantation duties, from the beginning to the end of the year, so arranged as to make the labor so plain and easy, that, if anything can induce farmers and planters to record the operations of their estates, this work will lure them to it. That it may find a ready sale we most fervently wish, as it is pregnant with much good. It is for sale in this city at Messrs. Cushings & Bailey's, Baltimore street.

REPORTS OF CROPS.

The following are the only reports received by the State Society of the crops of Maryland:

PRINCESS ANNE, Somerset County, Md.,
October 25th, 1852.

The Committee on the Crops, and agricultural prospects of Somerset County, Maryland, respectfully report, as the result of their observation and inquiry, as follows, viz:

1. The Wheat Crop of 1852. Notwithstanding the severity of the winter, this crop was rather above the usual average; the early sown standing the frost, and yielding far better than that sown late in October, or in the month of November.

2. The Oat Crop, of 1852. Oats are not extensively cultivated in Somerset County. The yield this year was about the usual average.

3. The Corn Crop, of 1852. This crop is considerably above the average of former years. The season was generally propitious, and although a continuance of cool and cloudy weather at the critical period of forming the grain, prevented the ears from filling out as fully, as in very favorable seasons, yet it is believed from superior cultivation, and the improved condition of the soil, more corn has been grown in Somerset, than in any former year.

4. Potatoes, both sweet and Irish, are increasingly cultivated, and the yield has been above the average of former years.

5. Some farmers cultivate Ruta Baga turnips, extensively, and the yield has been very encouraging.

The Agriculture of Somerset County, is steadily and rapidly improving. Farmers are draining their

lands thoroughly, and large quantities of lime, ashes, bone dust, and guano, in addition to the manure of the barn-yard, have been applied, with marked success, to the renovation of the soil. A spirit of enterprise and improvement, is every where manifest; and it is understood that, in the new assessment, in many instances, real estate has been valued at double its valuation in the former assessment.

All which is respectfully submitted,

ISAAC D. JONES,
WILLIAM H. JONES,
Committee.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, Md., October 13th, 1852.

The Committee appointed to examine into the state of the crops in Washington county, for the present year, respectfully beg leave to submit the following report:

Wheat Crop. From all the information which we were able to obtain from reliable sources, as well as our own observation in the matter, which has been very considerable, we feel it our duty to state, that there is not more than the half of a good average crop of wheat.

Corn Crop. With regard to the corn crop, we are pleased to state that there has been a good crop raised throughout the county.

Oats Crop. Of this there has been very little sowed. However, where it has been sowed, it has produced a tolerable crop.

Potato Crop. Throughout the county the potato crop has been good; indeed, we might almost say, that there has been an extra large yield. However, we are sorry to state that one half, more or less, of the crop, throughout the county, has been destroyed by the *Potato rot*.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW RENTCH,
President Manor Agricultural Society.
D. BRUMBAUGH,
President of the W. C. Agricultural Society,
Committee.

CAROLINE COUNTY, October 22d, 1852.

To the President of the
Maryland Agricultural Society:

The undersigned, one of the Committee appointed to report in regard to the crops in Caroline county, for the present year, would respectfully report, that from the best information from different parts of the county, the crop of wheat has been more than an average one, in consequence of the use of guano and other manures. The corn crops which are now being gathered, will be much larger than last year. Potatoes are very fine this year—have not heard, as yet, that the rot has done much damage. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOS. PEARSON.

GENERAL WASHINGTON'S FARMS.—According to the schedule annexed to Gen. Washington's will, a copy of which is now before us, he owned at the time of his demise, in farms, of various sizes,

40,622	acres of land in Virginia,
1,149	" " Maryland,
234	" " Pennsylvania,
1,000	" " New York,
3,051	" " the N. W. Territory, and
5,000	" " Kentucky:—

Making, in all, 51,056 acres. His lands in Maryland consisted of a farm in Charles county, of 600 acres, and one in Montgomery county, containing 549 acres]

WOOL PROSPECTS.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Wool Grower, in a very satisfactory manner shows that the prospects of an increased demand and advance in the price of wool is to be expected. The supply from Australia, which has heretofore been large, is almost entirely stopped, in consequence of the gold fever now raging there—and other districts, which have been exporters, are no longer such—and concludes with the following remarks:—

"From whatever point we view the subject, we must utter it, as the strong conviction of our best judgment, that the inducements to grow more wool present stronger claims upon the attention and enterprise of the American farmer, than those of almost any and every other of the varied pursuits of agricultural wealth.

"But," says the reader, "to enable me to grow more wool, must I not purchase more sheep?" I reply,—not necessarily. You can grow much more upon the same number than you ever have, doubtless. Every one knows that the same acre of tillage land may be made to produce from 30 to 50 per cent. more than its usual yield, by the aid of fertilizers. So may a flock of sheep be made to shear from 30 to 50 per cent. more wool, by the aid of fertilizers; or in other words, by adapting their feed to the make and growth of wool. One of the constituent parts of wool is albumen; hence those grains which contain the largest per cent. of albumen, make the most wool when fed to sheep. Wheat and rye contain largely of it,—peas and beans have 29 per cent. of it,—oats 10½ per cent. only.

It has been ascertained by actual experiment, * that the following are the results of feeding different kinds of roots and grains for the production of wool:

	lbs. Wool.
1,000 lbs. potatoes, raw, with salt, make	5½
Do. do. Mangel Wurtzel, raw, "	5¼
Do. do. Wheat, "	14
Do. do. Oats, "	10
Do. do. Rye, with salt, "	14
Do. do. Rye, without salt, "	12½
Do. do. Barley, "	11½
Do. do. Peas, "	14½
Do. do. Buckwheat, "	10

These results (and they are the same by different experimenters,) show that peas, wheat and rye produce the greatest increase of wool, and give about twice the number of pounds of wool that roots do when in equal weight. Corn meal, oil cake, and such gross substances, are the proper feed when fat mutton and tallow are the objects. But the flock-master, whose main object is wool, must rely on good hay and water, and a daily moderate allowance of these grains, with some potatoes or carrots as green food, for the attainment of his object, viz: *the greatest amount of good wool, and that in the very best condition.*"

*DeRaumer.

A SWAMP CONVERTED INTO A LUXURIANT MEADOW.

Mr. Leverett Bradley, of Methuen, Massachusetts, owns a farm on the Connecticut river, thirty acres of which was swamp land. "Previous to the year 1849, the produce of the open part of which was coarse grass. About one-third part of it was covered with bushes, and during the entire year, except perhaps a short time in summer, water stood

upon the whole of it. He commenced his improvements in 1842, and between that year and 1846, dug upwards of 1000 rods of ditches; the main ditch, which is about 100 rods in length, he dug 5½ feet in width at the surface, and through the whole length dug to the hard pan at bottom. The other ditches average 2½ to 3 feet width at the surface; all dug to the pan." The earth excavated from the ditches, furnish the best material for compost, and without any admixture, make a very good top-dressing. About 5 acres of the meadow was ploughed and seeded to grass without any gravel being spread upon the surface. The remaining 25 acres were not ploughed, but gravel was spread upon the surface, evenly, to the depth of 3 inches. The first year, after improvement, as Mr. B. progressed with his work, he usually cut grass which yielded half a ton of good hay, per acre. The second year he dresses the land with about 10 cart loads of compost per acre, the principal ingredients of which is sand, and with this treatment, after the first year, the product has been 2½ tons of good hay per acre, annually. He thinks it best to top-dress every second year; and this product has continued for six years. So that, by perseverance, industry, and judgment, he has transformed an unsightly and unhealthy quagmire,—the abode of frogs, snakes and innumerable other reptiles,—the fruitful source of pestilence and disease—into a beautiful and productive meadow.

Now, as there are thousands and tens of thousands of acres of similar land in the middle and southern Atlantic States, of kindred nature, which yield nothing to their owners, and which each autumn generate disease for miles around—which, by being submitted to similar processes, might be turned to profitable account, and the health of the vicinage meliorated at the same time—we ask, in all soberness and sincerity, should not the success which attended the enterprise of Mr. Bradley, stimulate the owners of such lands to resort to similar processes, to bring about their reclamation? We think it should; for health and profit both combine to indicate its propriety.

Where gravel is not to be had, sand or mould may be used as the covering.

The grasses sown on such reclaimed land, are Timothy and Red-top, to which is added, a few pounds of Clover seed per acre. The proportions as follows, 1½ peck Timothy seed, 1 bushel of Red-top seed, and 6 lbs. of Clover seed, per acre.

EFFECTS OF LIME.—Professor Gray thus briefly sums up some of the offices performed by lime:

1. It tends to convert the vegetable matter into vegetable food, thus performing the office of a solvent, or converter of nutritious matter into nutriment.

2. It corrects the acidity of soils, by uniting with free acids, or decomposing poisonous salts.

3. It forms a part of the vegetable structure, and is properly inorganic food. Like all other alkalies, it also contributes to electrical effects, which may be regarded as a kind of stimulus to the vital functions. It is found, as we have seen, in vegetable productions, sometimes united with organic, and at others, with inorganic acids.

Correction.—In stating the entries of corn at the late State Show, (see page 187, of last Farmer,) for Dr. E. P. Harris, it should have been Dr. E. P. White.

HOG'S BRISTLES AS MANURE.

Analysis of Wool, Hair and Horn.

C. N. Bement, of New York, communicated the following to the late Rev. Henry Colman, Commissioner for the Agricultural Survey of Massachusetts:

"I have made some experiments the past season, with, to me, a new kind of manure, *hog's bristles*. I have used horn shavings from the card manufactories, and crushed bones for corn, potatoes, and ruta-baga with good success; and from analogy it occurred to me that bristles might contain as great fertilizing qualities as horn shavings or bones. I applied to a brush manufacturer in the city for his refuse bristles or sweepings of the shop, which he had been in the habit of paying a carman to remove. I obtained only about thirty bushels, the greater part of which I applied to potatoes, putting a handful in each hill. The result was most satisfactory, the yield being more than double to those where a shovelful of yard manure was put in the hill, and, other circumstances being the same, many of the hills furnishing a peck of potatoes too large for the table. This kind of manure, as well as horn shavings, have a powerful recommendation in that they carry no foul seeds to the soil. I also tried bristles on Indian corn, putting the same quantity in each hill, and the effect surpassed my most sanguine expectations. The corn came up very soon, grew rapidly, maintained a dark and healthy color during the whole season, the ears filled well, and it ripened early."

Colman's 4th Report of the Agriculture of Massachusetts.

From the limited quantity of bristles, or the refuse of them, available to farmers for purposes of manuring, they can hardly be estimated among those resources to be relied upon; but still the effects produced by the experiments of Mr. Bement, go to show that no substance of an organic nature on a farmer's estate should be permitted to go to waste, but that every thing of the kind should be husbanded and made to perform its peculiar office in the reproduction of vegetable life. We are not aware that any analysis of bristles have ever been made; but, from their nature, they may be considered as analogous, if not identical with *wool, hair and horn*, whose analyses are given by professor Johnston, as follows:

	Wool.	Hair.	Horn.
Carbon,	50.95	51.53	51.99
Hydrogen,	7.63	6.69	6.72
Nitrogen,	16.71	17.94	17.28
Oxygen and Sulphur,	24.61	23.84	24.01

100 100 100

According to theory, 6 lbs. of the above substances will produce equal effects as a fertilizer, as would 100 lbs. of farm yard manure. If then, *theory* be not at fault, and we believe it is not, all such substances should be preserved, and mixed with the dung of the farm, in order that its nitrogenous properties may be, by such admixture, increased. Ordinary farm-yard dung has in it but the half of one per cent. of nitrogen, that substance which agricultural chemists tell us is the *true measure* of the value of manure; whereas, each of the before named articles have largely above 17 per cent., a vastly different quantity, being more than 34 times as much. Such substances, however, are not to be estimated solely by the quantity of nitrogen they may contain, rich as they are in that ele-

ment; because we believe, that, in addition to their supplying that essential constituent to plants, they possess, through their nitrogen, to a very considerable extent, the power of converting,—or, in other words, that they possess the properties of solvents, that is, the capacity of inducing decomposition in such fibrous matters as may be in the soil, thus preparing them as food for growing plants; so that they act not only directly, but indirectly also.

FLORAL DEPARTMENT.

Prepared by John Feast, Florist, 279 Lexington st. for the American Farmer.

This month, *Camellias* will be in bloom, and make a fine show; they should be liberally watered, kept at a regular temperature, and syringed occasionally over the foliage—but avoid wetting the flowers if possible. Fertilize such varieties as produce seed, in order to raise more species, which may prove superior to those already known. Inarching may be done at this time, if good stocks are on hand; but never inarch on a stock if not in a healthy condition, as it seldom if ever makes a good plant.

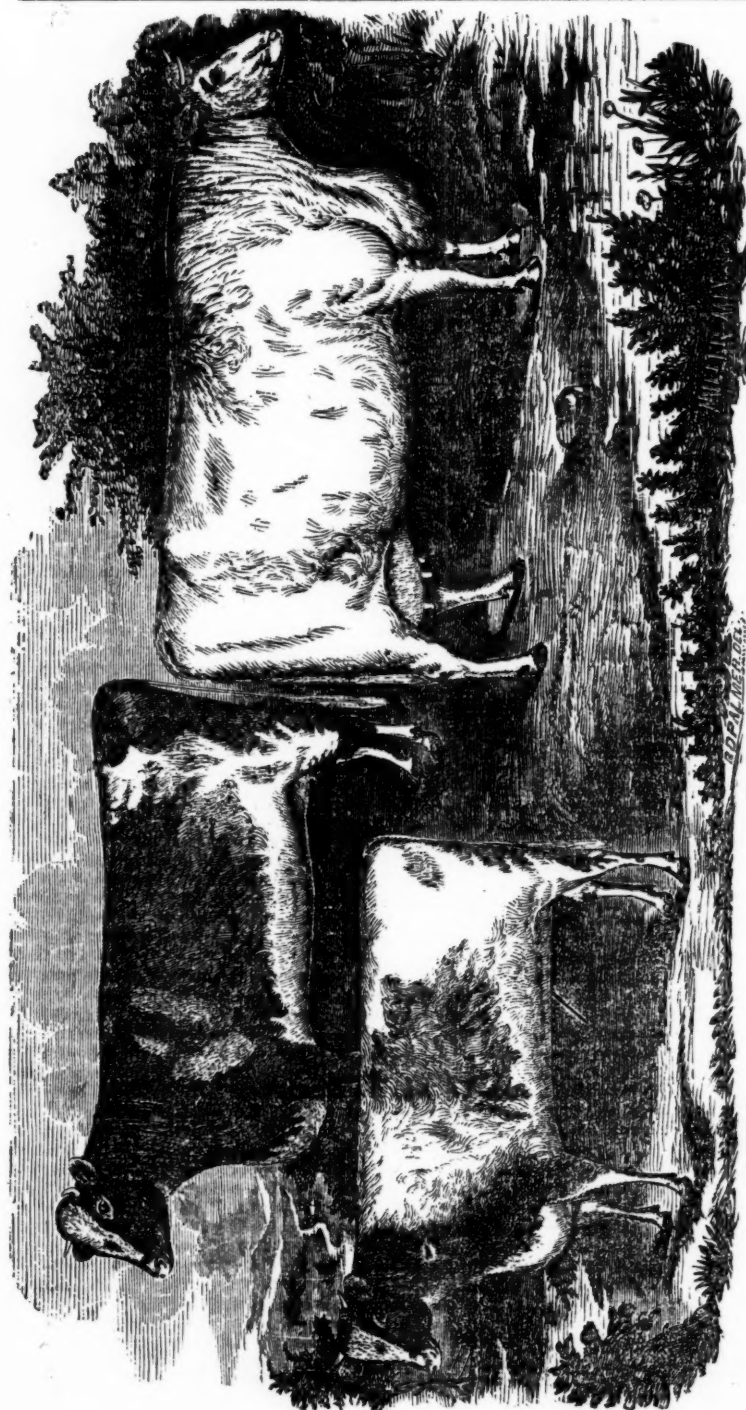
Heaths, Epacris, Diasmas, and such other plants, if grown much, will require the tops pinched off to make them throw out side branches to make them bushy; they will require to be carefully watered, and not allowed to get too dry, as it injures the blooming, which will be in its height at this time—cuttings may be put in if young plants are wanted, and struck under a bell-glass.

Many of the tender bulbous rooted plants will now be coming forward; put them as near the glass as possible, and give a little more water when about blooming; and if any require large pots, remove into proper soil. *Japan Lillies, Amrylluses, Sparaxis, Ixias, Babianas*, all require similar treatment after being kept dormant,—a few roots of *Gloxinias*, for an early bloom might also be forwarded by giving them water to start them in growth, and the balance the following month—with *Achemenes*, and all other tuberous rooted plants which are tender and under pot cultivation.

Many plants at this time will require to be kept tolerably dry, such as *Geraniums, Cactus*, and such as are succulent—this hardens their wood and enables them to throw out stronger shoots, than when kept in a growing state all the time; they must be kept as cool as possible, and freed from insects of such as infest them.

Seeds for early flowering might be sowed in pots or boxes, or a frame made for that purpose, but would require bottom heat to resist the cold, and require considerable care, if the winter proves as severe as the last one; and if kept in the house, they could be put in small pots when large enough, and then transplanted in the spring for an early bloom out of doors.

Pruning of ornamental Shrubbery and Roses might be done—bud cuttings put in. This is the proper time to take off cuttings of all hardy Evergreens, and to strike young plants in the proper place; all such work should be done at a time like this, which forwards the work greatly in the spring—have all the frames ready for sowing of seeds, and manure and leaves for hot beds in a proper state for putting down; also, prepare stakes, rods, labels, and such things as are required for the coming season, as it is the duty particularly of one who understands the business of a Florist to have every thing so arranged, if possible, to be in readiness, when the operations in spring are about being commenced.



HILPA 4th.

RUBY II.

DUCHESS.

PRIZE SHORT-HORN HEIFERS—THE PROPERTY OF S. P. CHAPMAN, CLOCKVILLE, MADISON COUNTY, N. Y.

The following are the pedigrees of these beautiful animals, as furnished by Mr. Chapman:—**HILPA 4th**—Roan; bred by Geo. Vail, Esq. of Troy, N. Y.; calved April 9th, 1851; got by the imported Buck 1 (173). **RUBY 2d**—Roan; bred by S. P. Chapman; calved 27th May, 1850; got by S. P. Chapman. **DUCHESS**—White; bred by S. P. Chapman; calved 20th June, 1849; got by the imported Bates bull Duke of Wellington, 53, (389)—dam [Matilda] by White Jacket (547)—grand dam [Hart] imported. **DUCHESS** is an excellent milker, and promises to nearly equal Ruby.

MR. CHAPMAN'S PRIZE HEIFERS.—The animals portrayed in the accompanying engraving were awarded the first prize, *collectively*, at the Show of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, held at Rochester, in 1851,—in connection with Mr. CHAPMAN'S cows, Ruby, Charlotte, and Daisy III,—as the "three best Short-horn heifers under three years of age, and the three best Short-horn cows over three years of age, owned by one person." The portraits were taken soon after that exhibition, and we learn that the animals have much improved in appearance during the past year.

These heifers were also shown at the late State Fair held at Utica, when Duchess won the second prize for cows,—being herself but three years old, and competing with aged cows. Ruby II. won the first prize for two year old Short-horn heifers; and Hilpa 4th the first prize for Short-horn yearlings.

At the Show of the Madison Co. Ag. Society, in 1851, Duchess was awarded the first prize for two year old heifers, and Ruby II. the first prize for yearlings. Hilpa 4th was not exhibited. At the Show of the same Society in 1852, Duchess won the second prize for cows, [Mr. CHAPMAN'S Ruby winning the first,] Ruby II the first for two year olds, and Hilpa 4th the first for yearlings.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE Maryland State Agricultural Society, AT ITS LAST ANNUAL MEETING.

AGRICULTURAL CONVERSATIONS—CONTINUED.

Gen. TILGHMAN, called up the subject of the Potato culture—and called on Prof. Wilkinson, who gave his practice, which was to plant as early in the spring (April) as possible, ploughing four inches deep—harvest them from the 20th to the 25th September. After describing his mode of culture, Mr. W. referred to the use of the sub-soil plow, and its great value in the cultivation of the potato, and for other purposes. The Mercer potatoes were the only variety that would sell to advantage in the Philadelphia market. I planted some potatoes from Nova Scotia,—and although they were large and fine, the fruit produced by them was far inferior to the Mercers, and sold to less advantage. Mercer potatoes from Maine, planted in our soil and cultivated just as the Mercer of our own raising, will in a few years be superior to our common Mercers.

Col. KIMMEL, of Frederick county, said—"I think I have discovered a preventive of the potato rot. I have planted my potatoes in rows with corn; and while my neighbors, who planted as usual, lost their crops from the rot, I was not troubled with any thing of the kind. I do not know if my experiment was a fair test, but the case was simply as I have stated. I do not think either the corn or potato crops were equal to an average crop, but both together were surely of equal value to a full crop of either.

Col. W. W. W. BOWIE, of Prince George's county, replied to Col. Kimmel, in some laughable remarks, which he concluded by saying that he believed if it was endeavored to raise a crop of corn and a crop of potatoes from the same soil, the result would be "small potatoes and no corn at all."

Mr. JAMES EARLE, of Queen Anne's, remarked—In the application of guano for recruiting poor land, I would plough the land in September and apply 200 lbs., per acre. I have tried this and know it to be

advantageous. After this I put in clover, allowing it to die on the ground, and then ploughing it up, apply as much more guano. I would then plant in corn, applying 300 lbs. of Mexican guano with the crop. I like the Mexican for the phosphates it contains. This process, I think, would result in a permanent improvement. The application of guano failed in 1852, I think because of the drought. If it had been applied in time to receive the Spring rains, I do not think this would have been the case. Guano requires moisture to be an advantage to the soil; and it should therefore be used previous to the rainy season in the Spring.

Mr. JOHNSON, Secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society, being called upon, said—I have not been expecting to give you my ideas on the subject of agriculture, on this occasion. Your manner of conducting your meeting is something new to me, and I cannot be supposed to be familiar with it. I will, however, give you my views in relation to some matters appertaining to a subject of interest to American farmers.

He then alluded to Mr. Webster's remark respecting the importance of Agriculture,—it being the profession on which our country is to depend for her existence and permanency. He deprecated the practice of allowing the farmers to go uneducated, as though it were an unnecessary accomplishment for them to be possessed of learning. He thought this profession should rank first in this country, and urged that while Agriculturalists studied about cultivating their grounds, they should remember the farmer himself ought also to be cultivated. He regretted that there was in this country no State or National Institution where youths could be educated as farmers. If they desire this kind of education they must repair to the despotic kingdoms of the Old World, there to learn how to do their duty in their own Republican land. He would like to see farmers so well educated that they might be competent to fill any position in the country, and not be objected to when named as candidates for office, because they do not know enough. Why, he asked, do farmers send their sons to the towns and cities to learn professions or stand behind the counter, but because their own profession is not appreciated. There are times though when the farmer is appreciated. When November comes round, then politicians call upon him and ask his aid; when the tax gatherers go round, then the farmer is found and his land brought into notice; when war breaks out, then too he is called on and asked to do the labor and suffer the privations.

Mr. J. next sketched an account of his travels in Great Britain, and spoke in high terms of the systematic manner in which the Scotch farmers conducted their business. In this respect they are superior to our farmers, keeping a debit and credit with their farms in each department; thus enabling them to continue their operations in complete or regular order. They are also more careful with the seed used. They plant no poor seed, but by a careful selection manage to get such as will improve the crop. They also are careful to destroy all the weeds in their fields, which is not the case with us. It is just as much expense to raise weeds as grain; and as the weeds will consume the strength of the manure and soil, more than the grain, they are really more expensive. He was of the opinion that by cultivating less soil, but in a better manner, farmers generally would be greatly advantaged.

The speaker was the overseer of the collection from New York, in the World's Fair, and gave an interesting history of his experience while there. He said the best specimen of wheat was from New York; being larger, heavier, and growing more to the acre than any produced elsewhere in the world. He also spoke of the ploughing and reaping matches which came off at the close of the Fair, where American mechanism triumphed over the ingenuity of every other country; and very happily sketched many circumstances which occurred on that occasion. He said that Hussey's reaping machine failed in the wheat field where it was first tried because of the ignorance of the person who managed it and of the condition of the grain, which was wet, green and heavy. McCormick's (both American,) was then tried and succeeded admirably, in every respect. Hussey's was subsequently tried in a clover field, under the management of an American mechanic, and succeeded admirably, entirely vanquishing the English machines.

Mr. J. spoke of the effects these triumphs had on the countries of the Old World. Several Governments having since purchased American machinery.

In conclusion, Mr. J. said that the Fair of the Society far exceeded his expectations, and he hoped it would not be said again that Maryland was not awake to the importance of this subject. She was awake and doing her duty, and if she would now only come up to the work and educate her sons to the profession of farming, she would do her whole duty.

On this gentleman taking his seat, Mr. W. W. Bowie moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to him for his kindness in addressing the meeting. The motion was amended by Mr. A. B. Davis, of Montgomery county, that the Society request the gentleman to furnish his remarks for publication, The motion as amended, was adopted.

Gen. TILGHMAN made some remarks on the subject of Guano, in the course of which he said, he was informed that although the Peruvian Government had pledged to the English bondholders the proceeds of the guano trade to discharge the debt of the nation, yet these bondholders did not control the trade any more than the creditors of any other nation or person controlled the property of the debtor. These remarks were in reply to Dr. James Higgins, State Chemist, who had asserted that the Peruvian Government could not act in the matter without the consent of the bondholders.

During the sitting of the Society, the venerable JAS. GOWAN, of Pennsylvania, whose eminent services as a pioneer in the agricultural improvement of the country, are well known and acknowledged throughout the length and breadth of the land, was introduced to the meeting by the President, and was received with the cordiality and respect due to his age and character. Mr. Gowan returned thanks to the Society for the evidences of kindness which had thus been tendered him, and in his remarks alluded to the associations of by-gone days, when he and others, most of whom have departed hence, were laboring to arouse the agriculturists of our Union to a just sense of the dignity of their profession, and to the improvement of their system of husbandry.

Receipts.—As the law allows bills and receipts to be sent in newspapers, hereafter when money is remitted, and a receipt is required, it will be forwarded in the next paper issued. This will

save postage, which we find more oppressive to us under the cheap postage law than under the old system, in consequence of the franking privilege being taken from a large class of post masters.

There are two pieces of ladies' work, left at our office, from the last State Exhibition—they are marked with the names of Miss Stuart, and Miss Nickerson. There were one or two articles of Needle-work delivered, which the owners have not received—if any one obtained them in mistake, they will please notify us, or return them to our office.

REVIEW OF THE TOBACCO & GRAIN MARKETS.

Prepared for the American Farmer by J. W. & E. Reynolds.

During the last month the Tobacco market became less active than it had been, and prices declined for common and middling descriptions, owing to the advance in freights to Europe, and not to any decrease in demand for it. The usual charge on Tobacco to Europe for freight was about \$3 to \$3½ per hhd. during the summer and fall months, since then, the charge has rapidly advanced, and is now \$7½ per hhd. equal to \$1 per 100 lbs., and just in proportion as freights have risen, prices of Tobacco have declined. Stocks here, in agents' hands, are lighter than for many years, though in shippers' hands they are large. Prices for ground leaf have ruled at low figures, consequent on their general inferiority and high price of freights, and the large quantities forced in the market. Prices for common ranged at \$3½ to \$4; middling to good, \$4½ to \$5, and good to fine, \$5½ to 7½; extra, \$8 to \$9; frosted common Tobacco, \$3¼ to \$3½; sound common, \$4 to 4½; middling to good, \$5 to \$6½; bright yellow and red, \$6½ to \$7½; fine and extra, \$8 to \$10.

The number of hhds. of Md. Tobacco inspected here for the year 1852, is about 30,000, against 25,000 inspected the preceding year.

From information received from planters, we expect to find the crop grown last year to be of good quality, and we are of opinion that prices this year will average as well as they did during the fall of last year. This, however, is mere opinion.

The Grain market has been for several weeks very unsettled; sometimes much depressed, and at others very buoyant and animated. In the early part of December, Wheat sold at 95c to \$1.12; Corn at 70 to 78c. Afterward both gave way considerably, and now prices have gone higher again. We note sales of red Wheat at \$1.10 to \$1.17, and white \$1.15 to 1.20; family flour do. \$1.25 to 1.37. Corn, 62 to 65 for yellow, and 58 to 62 for white. Rye, 80 to 85c. Oats, 40 to 42c. Black-eye Peas, \$1.25. White Beans, \$1.40 to 1.50. Cloverseed, \$6 at wholesale.

Cattle, beef, \$2¾ to 3.87 on the hoof, equal to \$5½ a 7½ net, and averaging \$3¼ gross; 1100 head were offered on Monday, of which 400 were driven to Philadelphia, 650 sold to packers, and 50 left over—Hogs, \$7½ a 8—Flour, \$5.37 a 5.50; the last news from Europe, by steamer, has caused the advance—the rates for the month had been about \$5—the price went up to \$5½, but may be considered as settling down at \$5.37 until the next arrival—Whiskey is dull at 25½ a 26c. in bbls. and 25c. for hhds.—Wool, the demand is more than equal to supply; we quote 28 a 20c. for unwashed; 36 a 38c for pulled; 36 to 39c for tub washed, and 42½ a 50c for bleached—Hay, prices continue to rule very high; baled \$22½ a 25 per ton; loose \$20 a 22, and Straw \$17—Rice \$4.12 per 100 lbs

MARRIED—on the 9th ult. at the residence of Mrs. J. Johnson, Balt. Co. by the Rev. Mr. Waters, SAMUEL SANDS, of the "American Farmer," to Mrs. ANNA J. BUCK.

FITS! FITS!! FITS!!!

PERSONS who are laboring under this distressing malady, will find the VEGETABLE EPILEPTIC PILLS to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing Epilepsy, or Falling Fits. These Pills possess a specific action on the nervous system, and although they are prepared especially for the purpose of curing fits, they will be found of especial benefit for all persons afflicted with weak nerves, or whose nervous system has been prostrated or shattered from any cause whatever. In chronic complaints, or diseases of long standing, superinduced by nervelessness, they are exceedingly beneficial. Full directions accompany each box. Price \$3 per box, or two boxes for \$5.

Persons out of the city, enclosing a remittance, will have the Pills sent them through the mail, free of postage. For sale by SETH S. HANCE, No. 109 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. to whom orders from all parts of the Union must be addressed, post paid. Jan 1-17

To the Farming and Planting Interest of THE SOUTH.

THE undersigned asks particular attention to the following letter. It merits the highest consideration. It could come from no quarter that should entitle it to more confidence and respect. As a gentleman, and a planter, no confidence will be withheld by those who know Mr. Chisolm of South Carolina, personally, or by reputation. He was the first to use the Chemical Salts in South Carolina, three years ago—cautiously, anxiously, but without prejudice, to test its merits. The experiment could not have fallen into more capable or intelligent hands. The results will be found below, communicated in a private letter, but which I have obtained his permission to publish. These results speak for themselves—they are not of a single trial, but of various experiments, and the last the most extensive.

Mr. Chisolm has never yet tried the Combination of the Salts and Guano, prepared by the undersigned. He speaks, as it will be seen, of the action of the Salts alone, upon Cotton. Of this Combination of Salts and Guano, as prepared by him, the undersigned has no reserve in saying, that for a spring crop—Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, &c.—it has no equal at any price; it is all manure can be. At equal cost, it is more valuable to both crop and land than the best Peruvian Guano. This has been clearly demonstrated, and those who doubt can fully satisfy themselves by making the smallest experiment. They need not remain so, who are in doubt, because it is in their power to test it.

JOHN KETTLEWELL.

Office, corner of Lombard and Hanover sts. at the Wholesale Drug Store of Ober & McConkey. Salts and Guano, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$, \$36 per ton; $\frac{1}{2}$ Guano and $\frac{3}{4}$ Salts, \$42 per ton. Agents—

Messrs. SMITH & ROBINSON, Charleston.

" N. A. HARDEE & CO., Savannah.

" DEANE & BROWN, Richmond.

Jan 1-17

REAPPORT, 1st Nov. 1852.

Mr. John Kettlewell—Dear Sir: I have given your "Renovator" as many and as fair trials the past summer as I knew how, and have thought a little on the subject, and hope that you will excuse the liberty I take in giving you my opinion. I have tried it on 4 very different plantations, though almost solely on long stapled cotton, and the result has in every case been highly satisfactory, though I am unable to give you the particulars. I have found it on my own land fully equal to 32 cords of 8 ft. x 4 ft. x 4 ft. of green marsh grass, and also equal to 16 good ox-cart loads of cow-pen compost, each extending through different soils for some length, say $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1-10 of a mile long, the land naturally strong, and rested 2 years. On another plantation it proved fully as to 50 per cent better than sixteen cords of green marsh, both sown the same day, land rather poor and old, but rested 2 years. The other trials were also decidedly favorable. The cotton caterpillar destroyed one of my crops very early, cutting off fully $\frac{1}{2}$ of the cotton, so that I could form no estimate of its benefit there. What I meant particularly to say to you is, that as Guano has again failed upon long stapled Cotton, as far as I can learn, several tons having been used in this neighborhood, while the Renovator has, I think, fully sustained its former reputation. I would by no means advise you to recommend the mixture of Guano with your Renovator for long stapled Cotton, for while it materially increases the cost, it is likely to lessen, in the same proportion, its benefits. Upon Corn, I know nothing from experience, but think that there the mixture of the two would prove profitable, as Guano has paid well to one of my friends so applied. I have found one barrel per acre gave decidedly the best result, both relatively and positively, more seeming rather to do harm than good. The lively interest I feel in the success of my brother planters, and the hope of preventing expensive disappointments, must plead as my excuse for the above unadvised opinions.

I would like you to keep for me about 200 to 250 barrels of the Renovator for the next crop of cotton, for which it will be wanted, or before 1st of April next. I do not wish you to publish this, but send it for your private information, in hope that it may save you some disappointed buyers, and consequently, enemies. Yours respectfully, ROBT. CHISOLM.

HEDGES—HEDGES—OSAGE ORANGE.



H. W. Pitkin wishes to call the attention of Seedsmen and others to his Osage Orange Seed, which is now all gathered under my own immediate care and direct on, or that of an especial agent, appointed for the purpose.

Loud and frequent have been the complaints against the Osage Orange by those who have attempted to grow it, and failed in making the seed germinate, and dealers have been so often imposed upon, that in some instances they have refused to keep it for sale.

This is mainly owing to the vast amount of worthless seed thrown into market, the vitality of which was destroyed by the boiling or fermenting process to which the apple is often subjected in extracting the seed, or by the carelessness and slovenly manner of putting up and transporting.

As the surprising properties of the Osage Orange as a hedge plant is just beginning to be known, and the demand for seeds and plants rapidly increasing, I shall continue to repair to Northern Texas for my yearly supplies of seed, so that the purchaser may always rely upon a fresh and genuine article, in season for Spring sales and planting. Each sack will be marked "H. W. Pitkin's Osage Orange Seed."

A large number of No. 1 plants ready for setting in hedge—Owing to great success in raising they will be sold lower than usual—No charge for packing, &c.

A descriptive pamphlet, containing full directions for planting seed, cultivating the hedge, &c., will be forwarded on application.

All orders should be addressed to H. W. Pitkin, Manchester, Connecticut,—or during the winter, to the care of John H. Heald, 77 Poydras Street, New-Orleans. Dec 1-52.

BONE DUST AND POUDDRETTE.

WARRANTED free from any mixture—no Glue extracted, or any Chemicals used, leaving the Bone Dust in its natural or pure state, weighing from 55 to 60 lbs. per bushel, at 50 cts. per bushel, in December, January and February—the balance of the year at 55 cts.

The Poudrette is as good as can be made, and for sale low.

REFERENCE.—D. M. Perine; G. V. Lurman; J. Tyson Jr., and J. W. Randolph, Baltimore County; Wm. B. Stephen-on, and Lloyd Norris, of Harford County; William Baker Dorsey, and Dr. Allen Thomas, of Howard County; C. Stabler and William S. Bond, Montgomery County; A. N. Bernard, and Maj. Lee, Va.

Orders left at the American Farmer office will be attended to. Jan. 1 THOMAS BAYNES.

F. D. Benteen & Co. 181 Baltimore st., Balto

HAVE FOR SALE a large assortment of MUSIC, and are constantly publishing and adding to their stock all the new and standard publications of the day.

Having rented an additional warehouse for PIANO FORTES, a very large assortment will always be kept for sale, from the best factories in the country, of 6, 6 1-2, 6 3-4, 6 3-4 and 7 octaves, in rosewood cases, with full music frames, from the plainest to the most costly. Among the assortment will always be found the celebrated Pianos of Chickering, Boston, and Nunn & Clark, N. York, both of which makers received gold medals at the World's Fair in London. Also, PRINCE & CO.'S ORGAN MELODEONS, intended to supply the place of an Organ in small churches, Seminaries, family worship, &c. Prices \$45 and \$75.

Orders from the country for Pianos, Guitars, Music or any article in our line of business, will be as fully and faithfully executed as if the parties were personally present.

A liberal discount made to Dealers, Seminaries, Professors, &c. feb. 1 62



WILLIAM HARRIS, GUN, RIFLE AND PISTOL MANUFACTURER, No. 65 South st. Baltimore,

Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Bird and Ducking Guns, (double and single barrelled.) All Guns warranted to shoot correctly. Also, Pistols of every style and finish, such as Revolvers, Self-cocking Rifle Barrels. Rifles of very superior quality at reduced prices. My stock comprises every article in the sportsman's line. Diamond grain Powder; DuPont's and Beatty's Powder; Revolving Pistol Percussion Caps; Military Percussion Caps, for muskets and U. S. pistols. Guns Stocked and Repairing done with neatness and despatch. Persons desiring to purchase any article in the above line, would do well to give me a call. nov 1-62

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

For sale by SINCLAIR & CO

The Great GOLD MEDAL.

Farmers and Planters will please notice that the Mechanics' Institute, at their recent Fair in Baltimore, awarded to **E. WHITMAN & Co. the Great Gold Medal** for the Largest and Best Display of the most useful and improved Agricultural Implements; and also, at the same time and place, they received *six other Special Medals*, awarded them for the different Implements and Machinery exhibited by them at said Institute.

dec 1 E. WHITMAN & CO. Baltimore.

CUT YOUR HAY, STRAW AND FODDER.

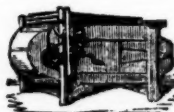


E. WHITMAN & CO. have more than twenty different sizes and kinds of HAY and FODDER CUTTERS, consisting of all the most improved kinds in use.

They were awarded, among their long list of Premiums at the State Fair of Maryland, held in Baltimore the last month, the First Premium for the hand and power Cutters; those in want of the latest and best improved Cutter, can obtain them by applying direct to

E. WHITMAN & CO.

dec 1 No. 55 Light street, Baltimore.



300 BAMBO-ROUGH PATENT FANS, which have received more than

50 Premiums at the different Fairs in the United States, for sale by

E. WHITMAN & Co.

dec 1 55, cor. Light and Pratt sts. Balto.

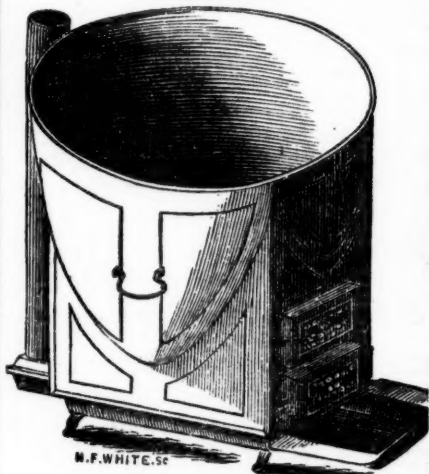
CORN SHELLERS.

500 Corn-shellers, from \$8 to \$40, consisting of the most approved kinds now in use—among which is our new Improved Virginia Corn Sheller, which received the Highest Premium of the Maryland State Fair, held at Baltimore in October last.

E. WHITMAN & CO.

dec 1 No. 55 Light street, Baltimore.

The Best Cauldron, Furnace or Agricultural Boiler in use.



MACGREGOR'S PATENT CAULDRON FURNACES, OR AGRICULTURAL BOILER.

THE Subscribers have made arrangements with James Macgregor, Jr., for the exclusive privilege of Manufacturing and selling his Patent Cauldron Furnace for the State of Maryland.

These Furnaces take less than one-half the amount of fuel to accomplish the same amount of work, taken by any thing for a like purpose, either set in Iron or Brick.

These Cauldron Furnaces boil equally as quick at the front as at the back part; consequently they are admirably suited for all purposes which require an equal and governable heat, the combustion being entirely under the control of the operator by simply moving a damper at the back part. The appearance is of the most approved style. The Furnaces having been in use and thoroughly tested for the last six years, they can be warranted with certainty.

Farmers wishing to have boiling going on during the night, so as to have potatoes and other articles ready for use in the morning, can do so with this Cauldron Furnace to their entire satisfaction, and thereby effect a saving of much time and trouble over any other article of the like purpose ever before offered to the public. This is done by means of a damper at the bottom of the pipe, by drawing which after the usual amount of food has been ignited, the liquid will continue to boil for from three to five hours without any further attention from the operator. Any person purchasing any of the above article can try it for thirty days, and if in his opinion the article does not fully sustain the above recommendations, he is at liberty to return the same, free from any deductions; and the money will be refunded in full.

ROBINS & BIRB,
Baltimore Stove House,
33 Light Street, below Lombard.

Nov. 1



AGENCY FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF IMPROVED BREEDS OF ANIMALS.—Stock Cattle of the different breeds, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, &c. purchased to order and carefully shipped to any part of the United States—for which a reasonable commission will be charged. The following are now on the list and for sale viz:

Thorough bred Short Horns and Grade Cattle
Do do Alderney do do
Do do Ayrshire do do
Do do Devons do do
Do do South Down Sheep
Do do Oxfordshire do
Do do Leicester do

Swine and Poultry of different breeds.

All letters, post paid, will be promptly attended to. Ad dress—
AARON CLEMENT,
Cedar st, above 9th st., Philadelphia.

SINCLAIR & CO'S PREMIUM IMPLEMENTS.

In addition to the flattering list of Premiums awarded to R. SINCLAIR, JR. & Co. by the Maryland State Agricultural Society, (a record of which will be found in this paper,) [see reports of Judges at the late Cattle Show] showing a preference in our favor for nearly all the articles exhibited by us of prominent importance; we will add, in addition, the late Talbot county award, which, coming from the source it does, are quite as important (if not more so) as those received from the State committees. It will be seen by the list that our county Premiums were nearly a SWEEPSTAKES, notwithstanding the comparative equal competition, viz:

Sweep Horse Power, First Premium; Threshing Machine & Straw Carrier, ditto; also, a like Premium for the best Corn Sheller, Straw Cutter, one and two horse Plows—Patuxent Nos. 7 and 9; Wheat Screens, Churns, Clover Gatherer, ditto Thrasher and Cleaner, Gang Plow, Cultivator, Harrow, Clod Roller, Seed Drill, Corn Mill, Subsoil Plow, Fodder Cutter and Grinder, Corn and Cob Crusher, Reaping Machine, (Hussey's,) and Revolving Plow Coulter.

R. SINCLAIR, JR. & Co.
dec. 1 Baltimore.

FOR SALE.

IMPROVED SHORT HORN AND ALDERNEY CATTLE, of different ages, the greater part of them bred on the farm of Thomas F. Kemington, Esq. Many of the Short Horns are descendants of the herd of the late Mr. Bates, of Kirkclevington, England, justly celebrated as one of the best and most scientific breeders of the age.

The Alderneys are from the best imported stock. The Cows of that breed are unrivalled as rich milkers. Apply to

AARON CLEMENT,
Agent for the purchase and sale of improved stock, &c.
sept 1-tf Cedar st. above 9th st. Phila.

SINCLAIR & CO'S AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKS

AND

SEED STORE,

Nos. 58, 60 and 62 Light street,
BALTIMORE,

Manufacturers of HORSE POWERS and THRASHING MACHINES, DOMESTIC GRIST MILLS, and Negro Hominy do.

Rice Threshing Machines,
NEW AND VALUABLE.

CORN AND COB CRUSHERS,
Several sorts, for Farm and Mill use.

CORN SHELLERS,
Eight sorts, for hand and horse power.

WHEAT AND CORN FANS,
With the latest improvements.

R. SINCLAIR, JR. & Co.

oct 1 Manufacturers and Seedsmen.

Merryman's Premium Hay Press for \$70.

THE advertiser is now prepared to contract for the delivery of the above approved Hay Press, at his shop, Davisville, or Cockeysville, Baltimore county, or in Baltimore city, at the low price of Seventy Dollars. These Presses are manufactured by the subscriber, out of the best materials, and are warranted to be superior to any machine of the kind ever offered in this State. Orders are respectfully solicited. Address

JOHN D. LINTON,
nov 1 Butler P. O., Baltimore Co. Md.

Important to the Agricultural Community.
"SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME."

THE subscriber has added to his Chemical Preparations for the "improvement of the soil," the manufacture of "SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME," to which he would invite the attention of the agricultural community.

The constituents of this article are precisely the same as are found in Peruvian Guano, (although in larger quantities,) with the exception of the Ammonia which exists in the "Super Phosphate," as a Sulphate, and is not therefore, liable to escape into the air, but is retained in the preparation for the use of the plant. It consists in proper proportions of Phosphate of Lime, or Bones dissolved in Sulphuric Acid, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, and Peruvian Guano, and is furnished at a less price than Guano, although doubt its value to the farmer. Besides which a less quantity is required to an acre than of Guano. Being extensively engaged in the manufacture of Sulphuric Acid and other Chemicals, we are enabled to prepare the "Super Phosphate" at a less expense, and consequently enabled to furnish it at a lower price than other parties now engaged in its manufacture, and for the purpose of getting it introduced into general use at once, have concluded to offer it upon the following terms, viz:—

For 10 tons or more, \$40 per ton.

For 5 tons and less than 10, . . . \$25.00

And less quantities at 2½ cents per lb., which is considerable reduction in price to what it is furnished at elsewhere. It will be put up in bags containing 1 to 200 lbs., and as but a small stock will be kept on hand, but the article will be manufactured as ordered, all who desire to get its effects upon their fall crops should order at once, to prevent disappointment.

P. STOCKTON CHAPPELL,
Manufacturing Chemist,
Office, 165 Lombard street.

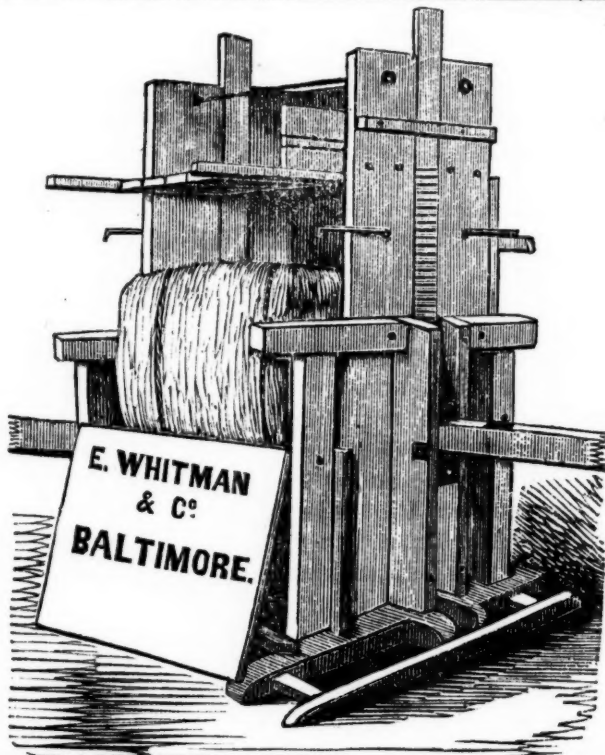
Nov. 1.

THE \$50 PREMIUM.

The HIGHEST PRIZE of \$50 was again awarded to E. WHITMAN & CO., by the MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, at its fifth Annual Fair held at Baltimore, in October, 1852, for the *LARGEST and BEST DISPLAY* of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and MACHINERY, being the *Fourth Time* they have taken the Great Prize. They were also awarded \$197 in Special Premiums, making in all \$247, which is more than was awarded to all the other Exhibitors of agricultural implements, thus showing that they have the most extensive and best assortment of VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS and MACHINERY. Farmers and Planters being apprised of these facts, will at once see that it is to their interest and advantage to call and examine their stock at corner of Light and Pratt streets, Baltimore.

dec. 1

E. WHITMAN & CO.

**100 WHITMAN & CO.'S PREMIUM HAY PRESSES.**

E. WHITMAN & Co. have manufactured and sold every HAY PRESS that has ever received a Premium of any kind in the United States.

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society awarded them a Premium of \$20 in Oct. 1851, and \$40 was awarded in 1850 and 1851, by the Maryland State Agricultural Society, and again at the trial in Sept. 1852—\$50 was awarded to John Merryman, Jr. Esq. for one of WHITMAN & CO.'S MANUFACTURE OF HAY PRESSES.

We are now manufacturing a large number of the above HAY PRESSES, many improvements added, which have been suggested by experience, and we can now recommend our Presses as being superior to all others.

With our experience and the facilities we now have at our new works at Canton, we are prepared to furnish a better Press and at less price than any other manufacturer in the country. Prices of our improved Premium Presses are according to size and quality, from \$75 to \$150. Farmers and others in want of a good Press at low price will please give us a call.

We are also manufacturing, on a large scale, MACHINERY and IMPLEMENTS for Farm purposes of every description, and can fill orders with dispatch and on the most favorable terms.

oct. 1

E. WHITMAN & CO.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

THE undersigned, exclusive Agents of the Peruvian Government, for the importation and sale of Guano into the United States, have the honor of notifying to the farmers and dealers of this country, that they have settled in this city a branch of their Lima house (Peru) under the special direction of their partner, Mr. Frederick Barreda, with the object of performing all the business relating to that Agency in the United States.

Following the views of the Peruvian Government, whose wishes are to establish a fixed and convenient price for this manure, offering the same facilities to farmers and dealers of obtaining it from first hands, the undersigned have decided to sell the Guano at the rate of \$46 per ton of 2,240 lbs., put into good bags for all quantities above one ton, with due notice to purchasers, that all duties, charges or fees, now imposed, or that may hereafter be imposed upon the introduction of Guano by the laws of the different States into which it may be imported, will be paid by them, in addition to the above named price of \$46 per ton.

Full cargoes of Guano can be purchased and delivered at any rate per ton of entry in the Chesapeake or Delaware Bays, or their tributaries.

The consignees only warrant as proceeding from Peru the bags of Guano marked with their true mark, and sold by them or their Agents.

For further particulars apply to

F. BARREDA & BROTHER,
No. 62 S. Gay st., Baltimore, or to
T. W. RILEY, 42 South street,
Our Agent in New York.

July 1-1yr.

Mexican Guano.

GUANO—700 tons Mexican Guano, in store and for sale by STIRLING & AHERNS, 54 Buchanan's wharf, at \$25 per ton of 2240 lbs.

We have the following certificate from Dr. David Stewart, who analyzed the Guano. "It contains the largest proportion of Phosphates I have ever met with—where they are deficient in a soil, this Guano is cheaper and much more permanent than the Peruvian. Signed,
DAVID STEWART."

June 1-1yr.

LIME.

THE subscribers are prepared to furnish Building and Agricultural Lime at the depot on the Back Basin, corner of Eden and Lancaster sts., which they will warrant to give satisfaction, it being burnt from pure Alum Lime Stone, equal to any found in the United States. Orders may be left with WILLIAM ROBINSON, No. 15 Hollingsworth-street, near Pratt.

if FELL & ROBINSON, City Block

Important to Purchasers of LUMBER.

THE undersigned is selling SHINGLES, LATHS, PICKETS, CULLINGS, WEATHERBOARDING, &c. at the lowest cash prices, if taken from the wharf lower end of McElderry's wharf, opposite the State Tobacco Warehouse. ROBERT HOOPER.
June 1-1yr

GUANO—GUANO.

500 TONS PERUVIAN GUANO, direct importation, and warranted equal in quality to any in the market. The Guano is put up in good strong bags, and is in fine shipping order. For sale in lots to suit purchasers, at the lowest market rates, by

WM. ROBINSON, No. 4 Hollingsworth st.
near Pratt st. wharf, Baltimore, Md.

Also, PA'AGONIA GUANO, BONE DUST, Building and Agricultural LIME, for sale on the best terms. Je. 1-1yr

JAMES BAYNES, Wool Dealer,

Warehouse No. 105 Lombard st. near Calvert, Balto.

IS prepared at all times to give a fair market price for WOOL of all descriptions. He would recommend to farmers to be more particular in washing their Wool, and in getting it in good order before bringing it to market, to ensure them a fair price. The demand is good, and the probability is, that it will continue so the coming season. Those having wool to dispose of, are invited to give him a call before disposing of their fleeces. Any information as to putting it up for market, &c. will be freely given.

References.—B. Deford & Co., and Wethered Brothers, Baltimore—Jas. Mott & Co., and Houston & Robinson, Philadelphia. Ap. 1-1yr

A. E. WARNER, No. 10 N. Gay st.

MANUFACTURER OF SILVER WARE, FINE GOLD JEWELRY, and importer of BEST SILVER WARE, FANCY ARTICLES, &c. would respectfully invite the attention of those in want of any of the above articles, that he keeps always on hand, and makes to order, every variety of Silver Ware, fine Gold Jewelry, and best quality Silver Plated Ware, which he will sell on the most accommodating terms. Feb. 1-1yr

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—LABOR SAVING MACHINERY.—GEORGE PAGE, & CO. Machinists and Manufacturers, Baltimore st. West of Schröder st. Baltimore, are now prepared to supply Agriculturists and all others in want of Agricultural and Labor-saving MACHINERY, with any thing in their line. They can furnish Portable Saw Mills to go by steam, horse or water power; Lumber Wheels; Horse Powers of various sizes, ranging in price from \$85 to \$190, and each simple, strong and powerful. Their Horse Power and Thrashing Machine, they are prepared to supply at the low price of \$125 complete; the Thrashing Machines without the horse power, according to size, at \$30, 40, 65 and \$75; Improved Seed and Corn Planter; Portable Tobacco Press; Portable Grist Mills complete, \$165.



C. H. DRURY, corner of Camden street and Light street wharf, having completed his establishment with Foundry connected, for the making his own Castings, is prepared to furnish all varieties of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and CASTINGS, made to pattern of the best material.

The following is a list of PLOWS kept constantly on hand: Davis, or the different numbers, for wrought and cast shears, S. & M., Chenoweth, Wiley, 2 and 3 furrow, No. 0, Hill side, No. 1 and 3 Connecticut—Beach Improved or Posey Plow, with common Davis cast shear—Self-sharpener or wrought shear—Corn Cultivators, plain and expanding—Tobacco do. Wheat Fans—Corn shellers with double hopper—Old Vertical and Virginia sheller—Harrows—superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles—Revolving Horse Rakes—Cylindrical straw Cutters, &c. &c. Horse Power GRIST MILLS, a very useful and saving article, and coming into general use. HORSE POWER AND THRASHING MACHINES, of these I need not say any thing, as wherever they have been in use any time, they are preferred to all others.

C. H. D. will this year make a smaller size Power & Thresher, (price of Power, \$100, Thresher, \$50, Band, \$10, or when taken together, complete, \$150 each.) Persons in want of Implements made of the best material, and put together in the strongest and best manner to answer the purpose for which they are intended, are invited to call on the subscriber. Je

Bone Dust.

THE subscriber will furnish ground Bones, warranted free from every mixture, or the entire quality forfeited. Also a second quality article, composed in part of bones, and in part of Flesh of Animals, being a quick and powerful fertilizer, at 35 cents per bushel or \$12 per ton. He has lately made such an improvement in his machinery for crushing bones, as to enable him to sell an article better than ever before offered, a sample of which can be seen at the office of the American Farmer. My Bone Dust weighs, from the manner in which it is manufactured, 55 to 60 lbs. per bushel. Until the 1st day of March next, I will fill all orders at 50 cts. per bushel.

None of my manufactured Bone Dust is sold, except at my Factory. JOSHUA HORNER,

Corner Bank and Caroline sts. Fell's Point, Baltimore; or orders may be left with Mr. S. Sands, at the office of the American Farmer.

I furnish to my customers, when bags are not sent, 2 bushel bags, at 6 1-4 cents each.

Reference.—Messrs. Randolph, Gollbart & Co., 158 Thames street. May 1-1yr

LIME—LIME

THE undersigned having purchased of E. J. Cooper the most extensive Lime Burning Establishment in the State, is now prepared to supply Agricultural and Building LIME, of superior quality, to farmers and others, on accommodating terms. from his Yard, at the City Block, or delivered at the several landings on the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, and pledges himself by strict attention and punctuality, and a determination to do justice, to merit a liberal share of patronage. Any orders addressed to him through the Baltimore Post Office, or left with C. W. BURGESS & Co., No. 60 South street, one door above Pratt, will be promptly attended to. Feb. 1-1yr

AMES L. SUTTON.

Large Asiatic Fowls and Eggs.

THE choicest variety of great Chin-India and China Fowls, comprising Brahma-Pootra, Cochins China, Hong Ho, Hong Kong, Shanghai and Imperial Chinese or Mandarin FOWLS, just received from Dr. J. C. Bennett, Great Falls, N. H. Also, the best GAME BIRDS, including Sumatra Pheasant, Sumatra Ebon, Earl of Derby's, Lord Sefton's, Cheshire and English Raven Games, all warranted pure. I will sell a few pair of the above varieties this season, and promise an early spring supply of pure Chickens and Eggs of all the above kinds. Orders promptly attended to; Eggs and Chickens carefully forwarded to all parts of the Union. Address.

DR. G. W. LAWRENCE,
Catonsville, Baltimore county, Md.

dec 1-1yr

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE LEADING LITERARY WEEKLY.

Over Thirty-one Years have now elapsed since the POST began its weekly round of blended instruction and amusement; and never, in all that period, was its success so marked as at the present moment. Possessing undeniably the largest circulation, by many thousands, of any paper of its class in the Union, its subscribers have the best of reasons for believing that it stands upon a permanent basis, and that they will receive the full value of every dollar entrusted to its publishers. In announcing some of our preparations for the coming year, we may begin by stating our continued connection with MRS. SOUTHWORTH, a writer who, in vigor and fertility of genius, is not surpassed by any, male or female, in the Union. MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ, a lady whom it would be almost superfluous to praise, is view of the general popularity of such tales as "The Mob Cap," "Eoline," "Linda," "Rena," etc., also is enrolled among our contributors.

We are now engaged in the publication of a story entitled

CLARA MORELAND.

By EMERSON BENNETT, Author of "Viola," "Prairie Flower," "Bandits of the Osage," etc.

And at the opening of the ensuing year we design commencing the publication of the following Novels

MISS THUSA'S SPINNING-WHEEL,

By Mrs. LEE HENTZ, of Florida, Author of "Eoline," "Linda," "Rena," etc.

This novelet we design following by a story entitled,

A STRAY PATCH FROM AUNT HANNAH'S QUILT,

By Mrs. FRANCES D. GAGE, of Ohio, widely known as the author of some admirably written and very effective household poems, sketches, etc. After this we expect to be able to commence

THE LOST HEIRESS; A STORY OF HOWLET HALL,

By Mrs. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, Author of "The Curse of Clifton," "Virginia and Magdalene," "Shannondale," "The Deserted Wife," etc.

In addition to these and other Original Tales, involving a large expenditure of money, we shall lay before our readers, as heretofore, choice Tales, Sketches, Essays, Narratives, etc., from the English Magazines—such as have given the Post a name for the excellence of its selections.

ENGRAVINGS.—In the way of engravings we present at least two weekly—one of an instructive, and the other of a humorous character.

AGRICULTURAL ARTICLES, Miscellaneous matter, General News, Witty and Humorous Sketches and Anecdotes, Letters from Europe, Editorials, View of the Produce and Stock Markets, Bank Note List, etc. etc., shall also be duly given.

Of course, we shall maintain for the Post the character it has acquired, of being a strictly moral paper—not ridiculously squeamish and straight-laced, but really and truly moral—such as may be taken into the family circle without fear. Advertisements of an improper character shall be, as heretofore, rigorously excluded.

CHEAP POSAGE.—The postage on the Post to any part of the United States, when paid quarterly in advance, is now only 26 cents a year. And we trust that the public generally will show their appreciation of this commendable reduction of postage, by largely increasing the number of papers taken at the various offices—that thus there may be no falling off in the revenue of the Post Office Department. This will insure a continuance of the present reduced rates.

TERMS.—The terms of the POST are Two Dollars if paid in advance, Three Dollars if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars in advance, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one post-office.

4 COPIES,		\$5 00 PER ANNUM
8 "	(And one to the Agent or getter up of the Club,)	\$10 00
13 "	(And one to the Agent or getter up of the Club,)	\$15 00
20 "	(And one to the Agent or getter up of the Club,)	\$20 00

The money for Clubs always must be sent in advance. Subscriptions may be sent at our risk. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount. Address, always post-paid,

DEACON & PETERSON,

No. 66 South Third Street, Philadelphia

N. B.—Any person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the publishers by letter, (post-paid.)

Dec. 1. 24.

F. B. DIDIER & BRO.,

No. 97 North Paca, near Franklin Street,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

**MD. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT DEPOT
AND COUNTRY PRODUCE RECEPACLE.**

WE would be brief in our card, by merely saying that we are well supplied with everything appertaining to our line of business; and we are determined to give our sole and undivided attention to the wants and wishes of our friends, and more-over to make our various business transactions satisfactory to all.

DRILLS! DRILLS!! DRILLS!!!

We are Agents for the sale of MOORE'S CELEBRATED WHEAT SEEDER, combining as it does, many and important improvements. The *Timothy Seeder*, or *Guano Sower* is annexed to some, while others remain plain. We consider it unnecessary to say a word in praise of this master-piece of machinery, as the enviable reputation it has already acquired from a discriminating public needs nothing further from our hands.

Plowmen, and in fact every article required by the agriculturist in prosecuting his independent career. N. B.—We would also state, that our new branch, viz.—*Selling Country Produce*, is meeting with public favor every day—it is just what the farmer has stood in need of for half a century—a place to confide his produce for sale. Our Circulars, setting forth the new features of this business can be had by addressing us, and sending Post Office directions.

HORSE POWERS and THRASHERS, warranted to perform well—warranted in workmanship to stand, (the castings, not like other patterns, excepted,) but they also warranted, and again warranted, to be the cheapest and most economical pat-terns ever offered.


GUANO and all other kinds of Fertilizers constantly on hand. FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES.—We take great pleasure in informing our friends, that we have secured the Agency of D. MILLER'S celebrated NORTH AMERICAN NURSERIES, Pa. N. B.—Catalogues by addressing us.

Dr. X. Bullen's celebrated EXTERNAL and INTERNAL APPLICATIONS, for man and beast, entirely vegetable in its properties, and strongly recommended in cases of Rheumatism, Sprains, Galls, &c., &c., for sale by us, wholesale and retail—the sole appointed Agents in U. S.

N. B.—Our friends residing down the Bay, or who consider our establishment at too great a distance up town, will have all orders entrusted to our care faithfully executed, and goods delivered to any portion of the city, free of charge—Moreover, they can ride within a square of our establishment for 6 1/4 cents.

N. B.—All expenses paid by us when purchase is made.
Oct-1 F. B. DIDIER & BRO.

TO FARMERS.

 THE undersigned, by this method, would appraise the Agricultural community, that he is still engaged in the manufacture of the renowned *Wiley, Empire*, and other choice Plows. He also manufactures, and has for sale, a number of the best and most efficient Farming Implements in use. Call before purchasing elsewhere, as his terms are such as cannot fail to please. All implements guaranteed.

AGENTS for the *Wiley, Empire*, Boston, Woodstock, and other Plow Castings. A. G. MOTT.

At the old stand, No. 38 Ensor, street, and at No. 51 N. Paca street, opposite the Hand Tavern, Balt. mh-1.


LIME FOR SALE, FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

The Gas Light Company of Baltimore have for sale "OSTERSHELL or GASHOUSE LIME" in quantities to suit pur-chasers, at the low price of 3 cents per bushel. Chemical analysis shows this Lime to be better adapted—as a fertilizer—to much of the soil of the State of Maryland, than "Stone Lime."

See Dr. J. Higgins' (State Agricultural Chemist) Report for 1852, page 36 to 41 inclusive. JOSEPH BROWN, Sec'y.
Baltimore, Sept. 14, 1853.

CUMBERLAND NURSERIES,

Near Carlisle, Pa.

 THE Proprietor of the above Establishment, in drawing the attention of the public to his present stock of Fruit, Shade, Evergreen, and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Vines, &c., would call especial attention to his stock of well-grown Apple Trees, embracing one of the most complete collections of varieties to be found in the country.

As evidence to this last assertion, permit him to draw your attention to the Reports of the various Horticultural and Pomological Societies, as well as State Fairs, held in this and the adjoining States for the last few years.

All trees carefully labelled and packed for distant transportation, and no further charge than to cover cost. Catalogues given gratis to all post paid applicants, who will please enclose a Post Stamp to prepay the same.

All orders directed to the Proprietor, Carlisle, Pa., or to E. Whittan & Co. corner Pratt and Light sts., or Didier & Bro., Paca, near Franklin street, will be punctually attended to.

DAVID MILLER, Jr.,

Proprietor.

Dec. 1.

**HUSSEY'S
Mowing and Reaping Machines.**

OBEDE HUSSEY is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch for his Mowing and Reaping Machines, for the harvest of 1853. Every care and attention will be given to the selection of good materials, and experienced workmen. As a large increase of sales is anticipated, purchasers are earnestly desired to forward their orders early, so as to afford time to fill them satisfactorily, and have the Machines forwarded before the near approach of harvest.

Annexed are a few of many certificates received, showing the estimation in which these machines are held by some of our best practical farmers.

Harewood, 12mo. 8. 1852.

Having used one of O. Hussey's Reaping and Mowing Machines during the last harvest, (1852) I can state that in cutting Wheat, Oats and Cloverseed also in mowing my crop of grass, it has fully answered my expectations, doing the work better than I ever had it done by the scythe, and at much less expense. The machine has been tested by cutting some fifty to sixty acres of grass—quite sufficient to prove its complete adaptation to mowing as well as reaping.

EDWD'S STABLER.

Oxford, Md., Dec 8th, 1852.

Mr. OBEDE HUSSEY—Sir: I have used your Reaper with such entire satisfaction, that I am but performing a duty to my brother farmers by recommending it in the strongest terms.

For sixteen years I have used a Reaping Machine, and know from experience that the most important qualities are strength and simplicity. In these respects your machine is superior to any other, and is the only one I have seen which can be safely entrusted to the management of ordinary overseers, with negro laborers. Yours, &c.

TRENCH TILGHMAN.

Hayes, Montgomery county, Md., Dec. 7. 1852.

I purchased in the year 1851 one of Obed Hussey's Reaping Machines—I used it that year and this year in cutting my grain; I was pleased with the machine; I consider it a valuable implement, and hope never to be without one while I continue to be a farmer. My machine was used in cutting wheat and oats—it was not designed for grass; I employed it about half the day and reaped about ten acres of land in grain, the rest of the day was devoted to the securing of the grain; I used four horses. My machine, I believe, was of the smallest size, and was without front wheels; with wheels it would have been a relief to the horses.

I cannot speak of the relative value of this machine compared with others, having never seen any Reaping Machines but Hussey's at work. I do not think that I could be induced to return to the old mode of cutting grain by the scythe and cradle.

Respectfully yours, &c.

ROBERT P. DUNLOP.

Mr. A. Talbott's letter, published in the *American Farmer* in August, 1852.

BALTIMORE COUNTY, July 17, 1853

To the Editor of the *American Farmer*—

DEAR SIR:—Having had a fair opportunity of observing the performance of Mr. Hussey's celebrated "Reaper" on my farm last season, under circumstances peculiarly calculated to test its efficiency, I think it not inappropriate to bear my testimony in its favor.

I finished cutting my grain more than a week ago. The grain was not only blown as flat as possible, but was tangled and twisted together, and lying in every direction; so much so that it would have been impossible to cut a large portion of it with the cradle. No one who saw the field believed that the machine could possibly succeed.

I take great pleasure in stating that its success was perfect and entire. It cut and gathered the grain in the very worst spots almost as well as that which was standing; and I was thus enabled to mow my crop in about one-half the time the old-fashioned method would have required, thereby effecting a large pecuniary gain. It also cuts the grass as evenly and as close as the most expert mower. I need scarcely say that I am perfectly satisfied with it. I subscribe myself, yours, &c.

AQUILA TALBOTT.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., 12mo. 11th, 1852.

It gives me much pleasure to state that I have had in use on my farm, in Montgomery county, Md., for the past two seasons, one of "Hussey's Reapers," and its operation has given me entire satisfaction in every respect. It appears to combine the three qualities so important to the farmer, efficiency, durability and economy; and I can, with great sincerity, recommend its general adoption.

BENJAMIN HALLOWELL.

UNION TOWNSHIP, Champaign County, O., July, 1851.

I have for the past four seasons worked Hussey's Reaper, and unhesitatingly pronounce it vastly superior to McCormick's or any other Reaper I have seen used.

WM. T. ZOMBERG.

SALEM TOWNSHIP, Champaign County, July, 1851.

I have had Hussey's Reaper used on my farm. It will cut 30 acres of the heaviest wheat per day, with ease. I consider it far superior to the McCormick Reaper. JOSEPH BURNINGTON.

Ross County, Ohio, July, 1851.

I have used Hussey's Reaper, and consider it an invaluable machine. I have seen McCormick's Reaper operate, and am of opinion that Hussey's is the best machine.

D. MCCONELL.

UNION TOWNSHIP, Champaign County, Aug., 1851.

I have used Hussey's Reaper four years. I prefer it to every

other machine. I do not have to drive fast; and the raking is the easiest work in the field.

JOHN EABSON.

CARROLTON, Green County, Ill., Dec. 27, 1850.
I procured one of Mr. Hussey's Reaping and Mowing Machines from Baltimore last spring; I cut eighty acres of wheat and ten acres of oats and fifty acres of timothy with it, to my entire satisfaction; after which I cut sixty acres of clover seed with it in less than five days. I could not have saved the clover seed without the machine, so I consider I saved the whole cost of the machine in the saving of the clover seed alone.

SAM'L THOMAS.

CARROLTON, Lebanon County, Ill., Sept. 1850.
Mr. O. Hussey.—The four Reaping and Mowing Machines you sent, arrived safe and in good order. Their performance far exceeded our expectations; the work went on so smoothly that we scarcely knew it was hay time and harvest. If your machine had been as well known as they are now, you could have sold twenty as well as one.

Yours,

JONAS WARD.

OWEGO, Ill., Aug. 2, 1849.

This may certify that I cut a lot of Black Sea Wheat with Mr. O. Hussey's Reaper; the wheat was so badly lodged that no McCormick Reaper or Cradle could cut it; Mr. Hussey's Reaper cut it clean and laid the bundles out of the track in good order for binding. I have seen the work done by this machine in grass; it was as good work as ever I saw done by a scythe, or better. For my choice I should rather have my grass cut by the Reaper than by the scythe. Every farmer ought to have such a machine, and every farmer I hear talk about it says the same.

PHILIP YOUNG.

BERKSHIRE, Kane County, Ill., Aug. 6, 1849.

We, the undersigned, having seen Mr. Hussey's Reaper work at cutting grass and grain, think it preferable to McCormick's or any other machine that we have seen. It cut wheat that could not be cut with McCormick's Reaper or a cradle. We are well acquainted with McCormick's machine.

P. A. HIXBY, JOHN SHIRWOOD, JAMES HESS,
JOHN GRIGGS, JR. SETH SHIRWOOD, ALBON BANKER,
JOHN GRIGGS, DAVID SHANKS, D. C. WRIGHT,
HARRY POTTER, ABRAHAM SHIRWOOD, ELISHA WRIGHT.

TO ORED HUSSEY.—Dear Sir: Having used one of your Reapers for the last two harvests, upon land a great deal of which was hilly, stony and rough, I take pleasure in saying that it has given entire satisfaction, and proved to be a very durable, well built, and great labor saving machine.

Respectfully,

A. B. DAVIS.

Greenwood, Montgomery Co., Md. Dec. 20, 1852. Jan 1-81

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubbery.



THE subscribers offer for sale the present full establishment, West Chester, Pa. a large and select assortment of the different kinds of Fruit Trees, which they offer by wholesale or retail at reasonable prices, viz: Apple, Pear and Peach trees by the thousand; Plum and Cherry trees; Apricots, Nectarines, Filberts, English Walnuts, Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, in great quantity; Quinces, Almonds, hardy and tender Grape Vines. Also, a fine collection of Dwarf Pears on Quince, embracing some 25 or 30 varieties, and well supplied with fruit buds, for bearing the coming season.

Also, Evergreen and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, both of native and foreign growth, of all the most desirable kinds for our climate; Norway Firs, Balm of Gilead, Austrian and Scotch Pines, Lebanon and Deodar Cedars, Cryptomeria Japonica, Chili Pine, Hollies, & varieties of Junipers; English and Irish Yew. Also, Hardy Roses, and Green House plants, Bulbous roots, Tulips and Hyacinths; Verbenas, imported Felices, Dahlias—embracing 40 varieties, imported the present season; English Double Hollyhocks, very choice Chrysanthemums, &c., together with all other articles usually found in similar well conducted establishments.

Orders by mail carefully attended to, and trees and plants carefully packed, and shipped from Philadelphia, to any point of the Union.

CATALOGUES furnished to all post paid applications.

PASCHALL, MOERIS & CO.

Nursery, Seedsmen & Florists,

West Chester, Pa.

Jan. 31.

PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.

THE exclusive Right, for Charles, St. Mary's, Calvert, Dorchester, Worcester, Somerset, Talbot and Caroline Counties, in the State of Maryland, in the celebrated VELMONT STRAW CUTTER, invented by A. S. Macomber, of Bennington, Vermont, which recently took the first premium for horse power, at several State Agricultural Fairs, will be sold, together or separately, a bargain, as also the Cutters of various sizes, by addressing

S. J. RADCLIFF,

Washington Agricultural Warehouse, and Seed Store, 9th st. Washington, D. C.

Jan 1-21

1,000 BOOK AGENTS WANTED!!

TO sell Pictorial and useful Works for the year 1853—\$1,000 a year! Wanted, in every County of the United States, active and enterprising men, to engage in the sale of some of the best Books published in the country. To men of good address, possessing a small capital of from \$25 to \$100, such inducements will be offered as to enable them to make from \$3 to \$5 a day profit.

The Books published by us are all useful in their character, extremely popular, and command large sales wherever they are offered.

For further particulars, address (postage paid),

ROBERT SEARs, Publisher,
181 William Street, N. Y.

Jan 1-11.

PIGS.—The subscriber has for sale, 4 pairs Shorthorn Pigs, about 5 months old, by his premium Chester Boar, out of a full Chester Sow—price \$20 to \$25 per pair, and if boxed, \$1 added. Also, 2 pair young Pigs, Chester, 2 mos. old, by the same boar, —price \$11 per pair—Also, a full bred China Sow, in pig by the premium Chester Boar—price \$30. Apply at this office, or to CLEMENS WARNS, Elk Ridge Landing P. O. Md.

A few pairs Chittagong FOWLS, reds and greys—price \$5 to \$15 per pair. Jan 1-11

FOR SALE.—The fine Devon BULL, Springfield, 4 yrs. old; he was bred by Geo. Patterson, Esq., from his best stock—he has taken 4 or 5 premiums at the Md. State and County Shows, and has never failed in any contest he has encountered. Apply at this office. Jan 1

FINE GROUND PLASTER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Farmers and Plasterers that he has on hand a large and selected stock of an excellent quality Lump Gypsum, received direct from particular quarries, (the purity of which he has tested by various analyses), from which he is manufacturing a superior article of Ground Plaster—warranted pure—each bushel of full weight, and in good shipping order—marked with his own name. For sale on the most favorable terms.

WM. A. DUNNINGTON,

Steam Plaster Mill Co. Hughes Street, on the Basin.
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A 7 8 Devon cow, 6 yrs. old—a very fine milker—giving 4 to 5 gallons per day, when fresh—price, \$75. Also a full blood Devon COW, same age—gives about 3 gallons—price \$150.—They are both in calf by a full bred Devon bull. Also several very superior young Ayrshire and Short-Horn Bulls and Heifers, of the best stock. Apply at this office. Jan 1

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